

DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE COMMENTS ON USSR NUCLEAR TEST MORATORIUM

OWO60355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT 6 Aug 85

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Hiroshima, Aug 6 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone suggested Tuesday that the Soviet Union has to do more than just announce a moratorium on nuclear tests, and that there must be safeguards that the halt is really being observed. Arguing that nuclear tests are fundamental to national security, Nakasone said it is important for "interested parties" to feel sure that any ban on nuclear tests is actually being observed. "To promote bans on nuclear tests, it is essential that one must be able to confirm that the ban is in effect," Nakasone told a news conference. However, he said he appreciated the announcement by the Soviet Union that it would stop nuclear tests for five months beginning Tuesday, saying that "it marks a step forward."

The prime minister was in Hiroshima to attend the memorial service marking the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. Nakasone also said he hopes the summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will produce "fruitful" results leading toward a "radical reduction" of the nuclear arsenals of the two powers.

He refused, however, to be drawn into the controversies around upgrading Japanese defenses and official visits by the prime minister to honor war dead at the Shinto Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo. "Nothing has been decided," Nakasone responded when asked when the government will decide on the new five-year defense program. The plan is widely regarded as a new defense guideline to replace a 1976 decision to hold defense spending within 1 percent of the gross national product.

The prime minister repeated that "nothing has been decided" when asked whether he has decided to pay an official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine on Aug. 15, the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. There has been criticism from constitutional scholars and opposition parties that an official visit by the prime minister to the Yasukuni Shrine violates constitutional provisions barring the state from taking part in religious activities. Asked whether he has plans to invite world leaders to Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the Tokyo summit meeting next year, he said it would be "inappropriate" for the government to do so because of the character of the summit meeting. If the leaders at the Tokyo summit want to come to Hiroshima, they are most welcome to do so, he said.

SUZUKI CALLS FOR 'CAUTIOUS ATTITUDE' ON DEFENSE

OWO51005 Tokyo KYODO in English 0701 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 5 (KYODO) -- Former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki called Monday for prudence over the planned reversal of the 1976 cabinet decision holding the annual defense budget below 1 percent of gross national product, government officials said. The predecessor to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told Chief Cabinet Secretary Taka Fujinami that the ceiling has contributed much. It has worked to convince the Japanese people that Japan will never revive as a major militarist state, officials quoted Suzuki as saying. That defense policy has also helped assure neighboring countries that Japan will never develop from a purely economic power to a major military power, Suzuki said.

Fujinami briefed Suzuki about a government plan to remove the ceiling and instead to map out a new five-year defense buildup program (fiscal 1986-1990) which will set total defense spending during the years covered, the officials said. Suzuki contended such an idea could not work as a brake on growth of defense spending and called for a more cautious attitude, they said.

Fujinami began a series of meetings with former prime ministers last week to brief them about the new defense policy. Former Prime Minister Takeo Miki, who established the 1-percent-of-GNP ceiling nine years ago, met Fujinami and Defense Agency chief Koichi Kato last Friday and voiced opposition. Fujinami will also meet former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda later.

Japan is putting 3,137.1 billion yen into defense in fiscal 1985 which started last April. This figure is very close to 1 percent of GNP -- projected at 314.6 trillion yen -- and may top the ceiling of the government raises wages for servicemen before the end of the current fiscal year. The cabinet agreed late last month to allow the fiscal 1986 defense budget to go up 7.0 percent to 3,356.7 billion yen.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN VISIT INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

OW051241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Sendai, Aug 5 (KYODO) -- A group of nine U.S. congressmen Monday began a two-day tour of industrial plants in northern Japanese cities for a glance at Japanese high technology, an area in which bilateral trade tension is mounting. Led by Florida Democrat Sam Gibbons, chairman of the House trade subcommittee, the lawmakers -- all House members -- arrived Sunday for talks with Japanese Government leaders on trade issues.

On Monday, they paid a 30-minute visit to a plant producing videotape recorder (VTR) parts and other electronics components in Furukawa, Miyagi Prefecture, showing interest in quality control and safety measures. Apparently thinking of the trade dispute between the two countries, one congressman asked if all machine tools used at the plant were purchased from domestic manufacturers. An official of Tohoku Alps Electric, which operates the plant, replied that the machines came from various countries, including the United States. The group is to visit more plants in other cities Sunday. It will stay in Japan until Thursday.

FUJI BANK SEES U.S. ACCOUNT DEFICIT INCREASING

OW060201 Tokyo KYODO in English 0154 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 6 (KYODO) -- The U.S. current account deficit will snowball even if the dollar's exchange value falls a yearly average of 10 percent over the next several years, a monthly analytical bulletin published by Fuji Bank Ltd. said Tuesday. According to the August issue of the FUJI TIMES, the U.S. current account deficit will reach a staggering 196 billion dollars by 1990 with its external debt mounting if Fuji's worst-case scenario comes true.

The scenario says it will take time before the dollar's lower exchange value is translated into reduced imports and expansion. Thus, the country's trade deficit will rise initially due to higher import prices, which will make the U.S. more heavily dependent on foreign capital to cover its current account deficit. The bulletin, saying the U.S. has already become a debtor nation as its external assets dwindle, predicts the country will soon become by far the world's largest debtor nation.

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH ABE

OW060821 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 6 (KYODO) -- Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki declared here Tuesday that his country supports Palestinians, blacks in South Africa and other deprived people but opposes hijacking. He charged that the United States and certain other countries are making up their own definitions of terrorism to their own advantage and are harassing Libya and other smaller countries with terrorism.

Al-Turayki explained Libya's stance on terrorism, the Middle East conflict, the Iran-Iraq war and Libya-Japan relations in a meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe at the Iikura Guest House, Japanese officials said. President Ronald Reagan named Libya recently as one of five countries which he accused of exporting terrorism. The four others he named are North Korea, Iran, Nicaragua and Cuba.

The Libyan foreign minister, now on a four-day visit to Japan, asserted that the United States should take a neutral stance on the Mideast conflict by recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), a ministry official said. The PLO and Israel should then recognize each other, the official said. Al-Turayki revealed that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn rejected Libyas offer to mediate just before the start of the Gulf war with Iran, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said. On Japan-Libya relations, the visiting Libyan minister proposed joint ventures with Japan in the fields of steel, petrochemicals, autos, electronics and home appliances.

Abe told al-Turayki that the Japanese Government will encourage private firms to study joint venture and investment possibilities in Libya. Japanese ministry officials said Abe suggested to al-Turayki that the Libyan authorities discuss such bilateral economic issues with a Japanese friendship mission. The mission, to be led by former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, will attend Libya's national day celebrations on September 1, a ministry source said. The source added that al-Turayki will meet Sakurauchi Wednesday.

In response to a Libyan request for conclusion of a technology cooperation pact, Abe told al-Turayki that the time is not ripe, the Japanese officials said.

ABE PROMISES AID INCREASE TO ETHIOPIA

OW051217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe pledged Monday Japan will increase financial assistance to Ethiopia in the current fiscal year from the fiscal 1984 level of 1.7 billion yen. He made the pledge in a 90-minute meeting with his Ethiopian counterpart, Lt. Col. Goshu Wolde, a ministry official said.

Abe urged Ethiopia to improve the investment climate there by dismantling regulations and adopting a free market economy to promote joint ventures and foreign investment, the official said after the meeting. Goshu said his government is considering revising the law to solicit foreign capital, according to the Japanese official who attended the Abe-Goshu meeting. Japan gave 1.7 billion yen worth of aid, in the form of food, financial assistance for agricultural development and agricultural machinery during the last fiscal year that ended March 31. The Ethiopian foreign minister asked the Japanese Government to supply agricultural machinery on "a grant basis" to enable Ethiopia to achieve self-sufficiency in food, the Japanese ministry official said.

Goshu also told Abe that Ethiopian Airlines wants to begin an air service to Japan. A Foreign Ministry official said the visiting Ethiopian minister plans to discuss the request with Japanese Transport Minister Tokuo Yamashita Tuesday. Abe expressed concern over Ethiopia's close relations with the Soviet Union, based on military aid and other assistance. Goshu reported that the relationship reflects Ethiopia's "self-interest" and asserted that his country has an independent and non-aligned policy.

Goshu arrived in Tokyo Sunday on a week-long visit to Japan at the invitation of Abe, who visited Ethiopia in November. Goshu voiced Ethiopia's strong wish to improve its strained ties with the United States and said his government will dispatch a mission to Washington for talks in two week's time, the Japanese ministry official said.

MITI TO LAUNCH PROTEIN ENGINEERING PROJECT

OWO51019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0921 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will launch an eight-year, 30 billion yen (125 million dollar) project next year to develop "protein engineering," a process of artificially producing protein for use in pharmaceuticals and other fields, MITI sources said Monday. Protein engineering is a combination of biotechnology and electronics. It probes into protein structures and the relationship between structure and performance, and permits proteins to be designed for specific purposes and mass produced. MITI is pinning high hopes on protein engineering as one of leading new technologies expected to come into bloom in the 21st century, the sources said.

Protein is made of complicated combinations of about 20 amino acids. There are innumerable varieties of protein, and scientists have revealed the amino acid dispositions of about 3,000 of them. But it is only some 200 of which the three-dimensional structures are known as well. In the project, MITI initially plans to improve analyzing devices such as x-ray spectroscopic analyzers and nuclear magnetic resonance computerized tomography (NMR-CT) units. In the second step, new varieties of protein will be designed with the aid of computer graphics after relations between protein structure and performance are made known.

Eventually, MITI plans to establish a technique for mass production using biotechnology, the sources said. Artificial protein produced through protein engineering will be used, for example, as a material for drugs or enzymes highly resistant to heat, a plastic-like substance made mainly from protein, and materials for electronics components and sensors, the sources said. Japanese companies pushing research and development of biotechnology, such as food, chemical and pharmaceutical firms, and electronics concerns are showing strong interest in the project, they said. Researchers from these companies are expected to join the project, they added.

WORLD MAYORS HOLD PEACE CONFERENCE IN HIROSHIMA

OWO51235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT 5 Aug 85

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Hiroshima, Aug. 5 KYODO -- Mayors from nearly 100 cities all over the world gathered in Hiroshima Monday at a peace conference for "inter-city solidarity" toward the world-wide abolition of nuclear weapons. "If there should be another nuclear war, it would surely lead to the annihilation of the whole human race," said Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki in welcoming the 196 delegates from 63 cities in 22 countries and 29 local autonomous bodies in Japan in the opening ceremony on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

The five-day conference, sponsored by Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the two A-bombed cities in the world, drew mayors and deputy mayors from communities as far flung as Chongqing in China, Volgograd in the Soviet Union, Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam, and Marina, a tiny community of 30,000 in California. The conference is expected to adopt a Hiroshima appeal Tuesday before moving the site of the meeting to Nagasaki the following day.

The theme of the five-day conference, "Roles of Cities in the Nuclear Age," underscored the growing international movement to create nuclear free zones. "I hope the number of nuclear free zones will keep on increasing until we have a world which is totally free of nuclear weapons," said Alfonso Garcia-Robles, the Mexican ambassador to the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

Addressing reporters at a news conference, Garcia also urged the United States to follow "the good example" set by the Soviet Union in declaring a moratorium on nuclear tests. Garcia was commenting on a Soviet decision last month to halt nuclear tests starting from Tuesday, inviting Washington to follow suit.

In a key-note address to the opening ceremony at the Hiroshima City Auditorium, Garcia, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, warned of the "nuclear winter" that a nuclear war, even on a limited scale, would trigger. A nuclear winter "would cause an unprecedented and hitherto unrecognized peril to all nations, even those far removed from the nuclear explosion," he said.

Delegates from foreign countries made impassioned pleas for solidarity of the cities in the world in order to avert nuclear war. "It will be the towns and cities that will suffer first" when a nuclear war breaks out, Cyril Summers, the ex-mayor of Newport, Britain, told KYODO. Stressing the importance of the roles that mayors can play in the "ban-the-bomb" movement, Garcia said "Mayors have very important influence with the citizens who live in the cities" and may exercise a decisive influence with regard to the future of mankind.

Delegates to the conference also met A-bomb survivors who were invited to share their experience with the participants. "Unless we abolish nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons will abolish us," Akihiro Takahashi, a survivor of the 1945 A-bombing and now program director of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, told the grim-faced audience. The A-bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, killed more than 200,000 people and left many thousands more maimed even to the present day.

"Nuclear weapons are developed especially for the destruction of cities, with no distinction between combatants and non-combatants," Seiji Imahori, the president of Hiroshima Women's University, said in another key-note address. Delegates interviewed during the conference emphasized the necessity for cities to do everything they can in the anti-nuclear campaign. "We don't rule the world, but we can't stand by and do nothing with our arms folded," said Alfonso Argudin, mayor of the Mexican resort town of Acapulco.

BRIEFS

VOLGORAD MAYOR HONORED -- Hiroshima, 2 Aug (KYODO) -- Hiroshima Friday named Vladimir Ivanovich Atopov, mayor of the Soviet provincial capital of Volgograd, as an honorary citizen, the first Soviet national to be given the honor. In the past, nine foreigners, including former U.S. journalist and author Norman Cousins and the mayors of Honolulu and Hanover, West Germany, were chosen to be honorary citizens of the atom-bombed western Japan city. Volgograd, Honolulu and Hanover have sistership affiliations with Hiroshima. Atopov has promoted the cause of peace as he sponsored a photo exhibition of Hiroshima's nuclear holocaust in his city which was destroyed during World War II, a Hiroshima city spokesman said, citing reasons for giving the honorary citizenship to the 56-year-old Volgograd mayor. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT 2 Aug 85 OW]

DIALOGUE SUCCESS LINKED TO SOUTH 'SUPPRESSION'

SK060126 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2143 GMT 5 Aug 85

[NODONG SINMUN 6 August commentator's article: "We Cannot Watch on the Sidelines the Developments in South Korea as Fellow Countrymen and as a Party to Dialogue"]

[Text] Talks of a broad scope aimed at improving bilateral relations that have remained frozen between the North and South are in progress. With the economic talks and the Red Cross talks already underway, contacts are being held repeatedly and parliamentary talks are scheduled. If the talks are conducted smoothly, high-level political talks can also be undertaken.

Our people hope that this year, which marks the 40th anniversary of national liberation, will be the year of a turning point in developing North-South relations with smooth progress in the talks. Objective public opinion at home and abroad also expects it to be so. In order to have the talks between North and South progress smoothly, it is imperative to create an atmosphere for the talks and abstain from committing acts of irritating the other party to the talks. We are making every sincere effort possible to make the North-South talks progress in accordance with the demand of the times and the expectations of the people. However, developments casting dark clouds over talks and laying artificial obstacles to talks are occurring in South Korea now.

Even before the great public uproar caused by the wholesale search of 110 universities had died down, some 60 students were arrested once again after several universities in South Korea, including Seoul National University, had been raided, and several dozen workers at the Daewoo Apparel Co. involved in a labor dispute were referred to trial. In addition, about 10 middle and high school teachers in Seoul were taken to the police, 5 painters were referred to summary trial, and people are being arrested time after time in the streets, schools, and work sites. Also, trials and summary trials are being conducted in every corner.

Newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasting stations, while reporting on this in the morning and evening, are calling on the residents to cooperate regarding the investigation. The brunt of the suppression is being concentrated on members of the Struggle Committee To Reunify the Nation, Win Democracy, and Liberate the Masses [Sammin Struggle Committee] in the universities. Orders for the arrest of students in hiding are being issued, and money is being offered as rewards for their arrests.

Due to the repeated searches of the campuses, suppression of the students, intellectuals, and workers, and repeated rackets about arrests and trials, South Korea now resembles the state of imposition of martial law. What cannot be overlooked is that the searches and suppression of the campuses and students are being committed under the pretext of anticommunism and directly linking it to us. According to the outcome of an investigation into the Sammin Struggle Committee released by the South Korean prosecution authorities, the Sammin Struggle Committee, which aspires to reunify the nation, liberate the masses, and win democracy, is a procommunist organization serving the cause of the enemy, and shares the same ideology with the North. It dragged us into the incident by saying that the students' assertions that the nation can be reunified only when U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea are the same as the North's assertions.

That outside forces be rejected and the nation reunified are the unanimous aspirations of all the Korean people. It is because the U.S. troops, while occupying South Korea and scheming to perpetuate the division, stand in the way of reunification that our country remains ununified even today, 40 years after our country was liberated from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

Who among the Korean people of conscience, pained over the national division and aspiring for reunification, will not call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops? At a time when everyone is calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, why should only the persons in authority in South Korea among others keep the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea? Is it not a self-exposure of their position, in which they cannot live on their own without being protected by the outside forces? The man holding the post of chief of the Public Security Department of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of investigating the students, when questioned by reporters as to what is referred to as procommunist said that consciousness expressed to the point of action can be termed procommunism, and if students, after reading leftist-leaning books, find themselves steeped in them, they can be referred to as leftist-leaning. He asserted that although the students did not use books published by the North in writing leaflets, there were some expressions in the leaflets that accorded with the North's assertions, including such an expression as less than a handful of the comprador bureaucratic group, and, therefore they are the ones against whom the National Security Law should be applied.

With it, they found fault with South Korea's patriotic students calling for the independent reunification, and even with us. The South side has incited a sense of confrontation against us, while showing enmity toward us with regard to any kind of matter. This is the attitude of the South side, which is said to be holding a dialogue with us with a view to improving relations with us. The suppression of students has proceeded in earnest since the wholesale searches of the universities in South Korea were carried out on the directive of the DJP. The latest wholesale roundup of members of the Sammin Struggle Committee also was a measure adopted at a party government joint meeting.

Their sophistry aimed at oppressing the students is ridiculous sophistry that runs counter also to the basic principle of politics. If the students are regarded as being procommunist and aiding the enemy -- because they have made assertions similar to those of ours -- how can the activities of the South side, sitting face to face with, shaking hands with, and holding talks with us, be explained?

Even a South Korean opposition party lawmaker has refuted the DJP's unreasonable assertions. He ridiculed the DJP, saying that it is hard to teach them politics. This is not by chance. What the DJP is pursuing is not national independence, but dependence upon outside forces; not reunification, but the continuation of division; not democracy, but fascist dictatorship; and not national harmony, but North-South confrontation. This is proven by the very fact that today they are not interested in dialogue, but are intent only on prolonging their power in office, while begging earnestly for the long-term stationing of the U.S. forces. Also, they are suppressing the people's patriotic movement for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country.

There is no greater task for our nation than the country's complete independence and national reunification. For such reunification, the North and South should transcend differences in ideologies and systems and achieve grand national unity. The persons in authority in South Korea have also talked about national harmony at every opportunity. If they suppress people and incite anticommunist confrontation -- because those people have dissenting views and assertions -- grand national unity cannot be achieved and the harmony cannot be expected.

It is clear that if the opposition to the outside forces' aggression and the call for independence are regarded as a crime, neither national independence nor the country's reunification can be achieved. The South side's policy of suppression is an act of throwing cold water on the atmosphere of detente, which has been created by the North-South dialogue -- a dialogue which has become brisk in various fields -- of hampering national reconciliation and unity, and of placing an obstacle on the future road to reunification. It virtually denies the dialogue itself.

We cannot turn our face away from the fact that wrongful political oppression is being imposed on South Korean youths, students, intellectuals, and workers who demand the rights for survival, democracy, and the country's reunification. Some people in South Korea are saying that intervention in their affairs is interference in internal affairs. As the consanguineous people and as the other party to dialogue, which is sitting face to face with the South side for detente, unity, and reunification, we have due rights to talk about various events taking place in South Korea. Our assertions can never be considered as interference in someone's affairs. The patriotic people, who have done praiseworthy and just things for the nation, are being oppressed. How can the consanguineous people merely look on this indifferently?

North-South dialogue is for the purpose of alleviating tension and paving the way to reunification with harmony and unity without a fight in the nation. If we are to live divided, there is no need to sit face to face, because the nation is presently divided.

It is self-explanatory that we, as a party to the dialogue, cannot sit idle and overlook things when the South, a party to dialogue with us, is suppressing those who make the same assertions as ours, by branding them as those undertaking activities benefiting the enemy, and is running counter to rapprochement, unity, and reunification. We will continue to make an issue -- tomorrow and the day after, to say nothing of today -- of the fact that the South is intensifying the suppression of the people by linking them to us, while holding a dialogue with us. If they are interested in national unity and reunification, and desire to hold dialogue (?sincerely) with us for this, instead of talking about interference, they must end suppression of those patriotic youths, students, and people who call for independence, democracy, and reunification.

The assertions of the South Korean youths, students, and people are opposition to the U.S. forces' occupation and the fascist rule, and represent resistance against seeking a divisionist policy. If the persons in authority in South Korea do not want to become the target of resistance, they must immediately release those youths, students, and people who have been unjustly arrested. By so doing, they must demonstrate by actions that they do not run counter to independence, democracy, and reunification.

Past South Korean rulers, who attempted to extend power by turning their backs on the nation and by adulating and following foreign forces, all faced the judgment of history without exception. If the persons in authority in South Korea try to continue to serve the United States indefinitely by making an issue over the youths and students calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and even punishing them by the application of the national security law in which anticommunism is regarded as state policy, this is an act which cannot be compatible with the demand of the times and the aspirations of the nation, and is a shameful act which damages national prestige.

Labeling the youths, students, intellectuals, and workers who call for independence, democracy, and reunification as those undertaking procommunist activities aiding the enemy, and instituting political persecution and suppression against them by linking them with us are a continuation of the policy of confrontation that provokes us, a party to dialogue. This is a dangerous act hampering progress and endangering the dialogue arranged between the North and South. The anticommunist policy of confrontation spoiled the work of the coordination committee to implement the agreements in the 4 July North-South joint statement in the first half of the 1970's. If the South is interested in dialogue, it must not follow the steps of the predecessor. If it tries to justify its suppression of the South Korean student movement and labor movement under the pretext of anticommunism by linking it with us and tries to put a break on the dialogue, at no time will North-South relations be improved. No one will benefit from this.

We call for the South to come forth to make progress in dialogue by promoting national harmony and unity and to accelerate the improvement in North-South relations and the cause of the reunification of the country, instead of aggravating North-South relations by seeking the anticommunist policy of confrontation and instead of destroying the atmosphere of dialogue. If the South continues its anticommunist policy of confrontation and hampers the progress of dialogue, it must assume due responsibility before history and the nation.

CHON PREVENTS KIM TAE-CHUNG FROM ACCEPTING POST

SK060430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military gang openly resorts to threats to bar Kim Tae-chung from accepting an advisory post offered by the New Korea Democratic Party, according to reports. As soon as the South Korean opposition New Korea Democratic Party asked Kim Tae-chung to be permanent advisor to the party at its convention, the military fascist clique made the "spokesman for the Democratic Justice Party" call a press conference on August 3 and threaten that Kim Tae-chung would face "a tough action including detention in case he accepts the post."

The fascist clique on August 5 sent the chief of the puppet Mapo Police Station in Seoul to Kim Tae-chung's home where he warned that "judicial action" would be taken if Kim Tae-chung accepted and assumed the advisory post, allegedly because it would be an "act violating the law on political parties." This is a heinous gangster-like act of the fascist clique to stifle their political adversaries with the abuse of power. This undisguised gangsterism against Kim Tae-chung shows once again how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans are trying to put down their political opponents in an attempt to gratify their desire for long-term office.

SOUTH SEPARATE TRIALS OF USIS OCCUPIERS CONDEMNED

SK041425 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0954 GMT 2 Aug 85

[NODONG SINMUN 2 August commentary: "Illegal, Lawless, and Murderous Trial"]

[Text] On 31 July, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique played the game of holding a third trial session for the students involved in the struggle of seizing the American Cultural Center in Seoul. As was the case with the first and second trial sessions, the puppets' third session was another example of an illegal, lawless, fraudulent, and homicidal trial that completely ignored the rudimentary spirit of the law and legal procedures.

Dividing some 20 defendants into 6 groups, the fascist clique conducted so-called separate examination of 8 defendants on this day, with only 4 relatives of the defendants admitted into the courtroom. It is clear to anyone that such a measure is nothing but a shallow trick aimed at thwarting the patriotic students' struggle in the courtroom and at keeping the substance of the murderous trial from being disseminated to the public.

Trampling underfoot even the extremely rudimentary demands of the defense counsel that the puppets abandon the so-called separate examination and stop limiting the number of people admitted into the courtroom, and that the trial be postponed on the grounds that the defendants' health had deteriorated due to inhumane treatment by those charged with their detention, the puppets forcibly kept the court in session. They even cut off power to the microphone when the defendants were speaking righteous assertions. This proves that the trial is, in reality, a secret trial; that it is a fascist dark trial without a modicum of fairness; and that it is a stage monopolized by the fascist hooligans.

The students charged with involvement in the struggle of seizing the American Cultural Center in Seoul are patriotic students who have done nothing wrong, nothing to justify being brought to the courtroom in the first place. They are the ones who were outraged by the fact that the U.S. imperialists, while trampling underfoot our national dignity and sovereignty by occupying our country for 40 years, have instigated the Chon Tu-hwan ring to commit such unprecedented incidents as the great Kwangju massacre by controlling it from behind the scenes, and they stood up to them.

It is evident that the students who held the criminals accountable for their crimes and who demanded that the aggressors leave South Korea are not criminals. Those who should be punished after trial are none other than the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring members. Who can refute the fact that the usurpers of power who took power after submerging Kwangju in a sea of blood, with bayonets thrust into their hands by the U.S. imperialists, and the traitors who are currying favor with alien forces by going so far as to wield bayonets against the patriotic students opposing the aggressors are the ones who should be tried? By trying to punish the innocent students on fabricated charges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the one which has committed crimes itself, has laid bare its nature as a heinous fascist tyrant who knows no law and who has lost even the will to reason. By attempting, at all costs, to make the murderous trial of the students charged with involvement in the struggle of seizing the American Cultural Center in Seoul successful and punish them harshly, the puppets have become steeped in crushing the daily growing anti-U.S. and antifascist sentiment of the students and youths. However, this is to no avail.

As they did in the first and second trial sessions, the students shouted antigovernment slogans while they were being dragged into the courtroom, and claimed that they are innocent. This shows that the South Korean youths and students are not afraid, no matter what suppression and murderous trial the puppets may try to employ. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look squarely at the trend of the times, abandon the game of playing with the murderous trials of the patriotic students, and set them free without delay. If the puppets do otherwise, they will only meet with greater curses and denunciation from the people at home and abroad.

STUDENT IN USIS CASE CITED ON OVERTHROWING CHON

SK051140 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] During his second trial session, held on (?2) August, Ham Un-kyong, a Seoul National University student who was imprisoned on charges of involvement in the sit-in at the American Cultural Center, said that the students' seizure of the American Cultural Center was part of a campaign designed to overthrow Chon Tu-hwan. Saying that he hoped for Chon Tu-hwan's resignation, Ham Un-kyong denied the allegation that the students had participated in pro-communist activities.

PAPER DENOUNCES SOUTH'S SENDING TROOPS TO NICARAGUA

SK050124 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 4 Aug 85

[NODONG SINMUN 5 August commentary: "Export of Cannon Fodder by an International Gangster"]

[Text] Under the order of the U.S. imperialists, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is mobilizing a large number of the South Korean puppet army for invading operations aimed at strangling the Nicaragua revolution.

The puppet clique, which has already thrust commando forces specializing in surprise raids, destruction, terrorism, and massacre into this region as an advance unit, is about to send another large number of commando forces into the region before too long.

A few days ago, a Nicaraguan paper, saying that U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army, which had participated in the Vietnam war, are cooperating with the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary elements, has disclosed that the South Korean puppets are hatching a plot to further strengthen military assistance to the counterrevolutionary thugs of this country. Even the Unification Church, the puppets' overseas anticommunist slandering organization, is actively taking part in the destruction and sabotage scheme against Nicaragua. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers of sending troops against the Nicaraguan people is an infringement upon the people of this country, who are aspiring in their anti-imperialist cause for independence, that can never be forgiven, as well as an intolerable act of challenging the world's peace-loving people, who value national sovereignty and independence.

In the name of all the people in the nation and the world's peace-loving force, our people sternly condemn and denounce the Chon Tu-hwan ring which, in league with the U.S. imperialists, is running amok in a bid to snuff out the just cause of the Nicaraguan people.

During its junket to the United States last spring, the Chon Tu-hwan ring reportedly accepted its U.S. master's request to send the puppet troops to Nicaragua, without so much as a word of protest. This is not the first time the puppets did such a thing. The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring is a heinous international butcher which voluntarily rushed to the battlefield of the Vietnam war waged by the U.S. imperialists while serving as a confidant of the former dictator, and indiscriminately massacred people of the country.

It was the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring which applauded before all others its U.S. master when it brigandishly descended upon Grenada, and it was none other than the ring that sent support troops to the Salvadoran reactionaries. Also, it is none other than the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring that is permanently keeping thousands of the puppet reserve soldiers in the Arab Gulf region as U.S. imperialist cannon fodder and threw itself with enthusiasm into the execution of U.S. imperialist strategy designed to overthrow Arab and African countries by establishing friendly relations with Israeli and South African aggressive cliques.

The South Korean puppets' current maneuver to send troops is an act in continuation of such numerous criminal acts committed against the Third World countries and a replica of the former dictator's maneuver of sending troops to Vietnam. By attempting to win the confidence of its master through another display of its dexterity as a stooge in the execution of its U.S. master's policy of aggression against Nicaragua, the Chon Tu-hwan ring schemes to continue to stay in power.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which, not content with fratricide by ruthlessly wielding bayonets, is now trying to offer its fellow countrymen to its imperialist master as cannon fodder, making them die worthlessly, and to inflict catastrophe on people of other countries, and is a group of traitorous slaves, international gangsters, and human butchers that has no rival. It is because of this that the world's progressive mankind is grinding its teeth with curses and hatred for the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately abandon its criminal game of playing with sending troops against the Nicaraguan people and have the South Korean puppet army that has already been sent there return without delay. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring, ignoring such a unanimous demand of all the people and the world's peace-loving people, keeps its bloodied hands stretched out to Nicaragua, it will invite greater curses and denunciation from the world's progressive people.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT PYONGYANG

Meet Kim Il-song

SK031050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the visiting delegation of British Labor members of Parliament headed by Robert Parry. On hand were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him. He gave a luncheon for the delegation.

Convey Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK041132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- The delegation of British Labor members of Parliament presented a gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by Robert Parry, British Labor member of Parliament.

KANG SONG-SAN MEETS VISITING THAI YOUTH

SK020427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- Premier Kang Song-san on August 1 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the Thai youth delegation headed by Kramon Thammachat, minister attache to the prime minister of Thailand and vice-president of the National Youth Commission.

Present on the occasion were Hwang Sun-myong, minister of general education, and Nam Chae-hwan, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY WFTU DELEGATION

Kim Receives Group

SK031053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 2 received the delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions headed by Ibrahim Zakaria, its general secretary, on a visit to Korea.

Present there were Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kang Chong-pal, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him.

Rally Welcomes Delegation

SK060443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA) -- A meeting of Pyongyang working people was held on August 5 to welcome the visiting delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions headed by its General Secretary Ibrahim Zakaria. A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song was placed on the background of the platform of the meeting. Speeches were made there by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and Ibrahim Zakaria.

Kim Pyong-chu said that over the past four decades since its founding the WFTU has vigorously struggled against imperialism and monopoly and for independence and peace, the democratic freedom of the working people and the rights of the trade unions and the unity of action and solidarity of the world working class and, in this course, it has grown into an international mass organisation of the working class. The Korean working class and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, he stressed, will make every effort against the imperialists' war moves and for world peace and security and for the unity of the world working class, closely united with the working class of the socialist countries and all other countries and the world peace-loving forces.

Ibrahim Zakaria pointed to the significance of Korean liberation and said: Over the past 40 years the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song have built a developed socialist society, a cultured and happy society, frustrating the U.S. imperialist moves of aggression. He recalled that his delegation has the honor of being received by Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader, during its stay in Korea.

The world progressive people, he stated, oppose the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" plot, demand the complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and support a peaceful reunification of Korea. Pointing out that the Reagan administration is now stepping up arms race and trying to realise the militarization of the outer space, crying for nuclear superiority, he said: This well shows the dirty ambition of the imperialists for world domination.

KCNA ON JAPANESE RIGHTISTS' ANTI-NORTH MOVES

SK050448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo August 4 (KNS-KCNA) -- Rightist gangsters of Japan kicked up a row against the DPRK and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in front of the Korean Press Hall in Tokyo on the afternoon of July 31, evoking public resentment at home and abroad. At about one that afternoon, 12 gangsters of "Taigosha," a group of rightist ruffians, drove four cars including a jeep and a large loudspeaker car up to the front of the Korean Press Hall where the central headquarters of Chongnyon is situated and raised a most despicable row, letting out a long string of abuses against the DPRK and Chongnyon and even attempted to assault a Chongnyon functionary who was taking a countermeasure against their criminal act.

They came back to the place at about half past one that afternoon and staged a provocative din against the DPRK and Chongnyon. They groundlessly alleged that the DPRK was carrying on "spy activity."

This smear campaign is part of the Korean policy of the Japanese reactionaries who are pursuing a hostile policy toward the DPRK and Chongnyon and an unpardonable crime designed to impair the ever-growing international prestige of the DPRK and hinder the patriotic activities of Chongnyon and Korean residents in Japan.

JOINT FEATURE FILM COMPLETED WITH SOVIET UNION

SK060448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 6 (KCNA) -- A Korean-Soviet joint feature film "Unforgettable Comrade-in-Arms" (two parts) has been completed to greet the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation. The film jointly produced by the Pochonbo production of the Korean film studio and the second production of the Mosfilm studio is based on the feats performed by Soviet citizen Ya. T. Novichenko, a symbol of the Korean-Soviet friendship and an internationalist soldier, in Korea in checking an assault of reactionaries for destroying the Korean revolution right after the country's liberation.

Novichenko, while visiting Korea upon the invitation of the great leader President Kim Il-sung, has a significant reunion with his old comrade-in-arms and spends pleasant days of excursion recollecting past days. Through this the film presents a broad and vivid depiction of the heroic self-sacrificing spirit of an officer of the Soviet Army in checking the assault of reactionaries for destroying the Korean revolution and the complicated political situation in Korea shortly after liberation. Depicting the beautiful friendship and the humanity shown by the Korean and Soviet comrades-in-arms, the film accentuates with its artistic appeal that Korean-Soviet friendship with long historical roots will remain invariable forever.

The moviemakers of the two countries successfully completed on the principle of historicism scenes of historic significance such as the scene of President Kim Il-sung speaking at a mass rally arranged by the Pyongyang citizens in welcome of him after his triumphal return to the homeland, the scene of Novichenko meeting a handgrenade with his own body at a function in the Pyongyang railway station plaza attended by large crowds of people to contribute to defending the Korean revolution led by the great leader and the scene of a landing operation participated in by many warships, combat and technical equipment and personnel.

EXPANDED CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION URGED

SK041235 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2131 GMT 2 Aug 85

[NODONG SINMUN 3 August editorial: "Let Us Expand and Develop the Results of the Production of 3 August People's Consumer Goods"]

[Text] A period of 1 year has elapsed since dear Comrade Kim Chong-il took an epochal measure, on 3 August last year, to briskly carry out a mass movement to produce people's consumer goods. An epochal change has taken place during this period, especially with regard to the production of 3 August people's consumer goods. The people's consumer goods produced during the past year through a mass movement increased to several thousand varieties in Pyongyang alone, and the monthly average total of goods circulated in the first half of this year at direct sales stores in cities, counties, and districts increased by 2.5 times as compared with last year. Workshops to manufacture daily necessities at plants and enterprises, work teams, domestic service workers have increased greatly. When a mass struggle to produce daily necessities was waged, a great amount of hidden or buried reserves at plants, enterprises, cooperative farms, and people's work teams working on the streets were mobilized. As a result, our entire country has seethed with the production of 3 August people's consumer goods, and direct sale stores in cities, counties, and districts are booming, overflowing with daily necessities.

The results attained during the past year in the production of 3 August people's consumer goods clearly demonstrate the justness and great vitality of the measures taken by our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: We should correctly organize daily necessities manufacturing work sites and work teams at plants and enterprises in various sectors of the people's economy, including metal and machinery plants, and should produce great quantities of various daily-use miscellaneous goods with by-products and waste materials from plants. We should also produce great quantities of daily-use miscellaneous goods by organizing domestic work teams in the people's work teams working on the streets.

Today we are assigned the task of further expanding the developing the results attained in producing 3 August people's consumer goods during the past year. The important thing in this regard is to correctly develop the experience already gained. We have gained precious experience in the course of the struggle to raise the production of 3 August people's consumer goods to today's level. In particular, the experiences gained by several advanced cities, counties, and districts, including Mangyongdae District in Pyongyang and Pyongchon, Songyo, and Tongdaewon Districts are very precious. Only by correctly developing the good experiences already attained can we continuously gain successes in implementing party policies.

One of the important experiences gained in producing 3 August people's consumer goods has been to correctly help everyone to become interested in and zealous about his work, by awakening the masses and by heightening their will to work. No matter what important measures the party may take, the measures will fail to demonstrate their vitality if party organizations fail to successfully carry out propaganda work for the measures, and the work of awakening the masses to help them become zealous by practically seeing and experiencing things. In this regard, districts in Pyongyang successfully carried out the work of awakening the masses in accordance with a correct methodology. Reviewing the examples of advanced districts and counties, including Mangyongdae, Pyongchon, Tongdaewon, and Songyo, we see that, along with explanation and propaganda work, these districts continuously and briskly organized the diversified work of helping the masses become indoctrinated and impassioned while directly seeing and hearing things, and that the districts successfully and deliberately exploited this opportunity.

While carrying out explanation and propaganda work, all functionaries should frequently organize various prize competitions, exhibition meetings, production competitions, and experience-exchange meetings for the purpose of indoctrinating and mobilizing the masses, and should help the broad strata of the masses become interested and willingly impassioned in the production of consumer goods.

The important thing in extensively organizing such work and in indoctrinating the masses is the work of evaluation. We should extensively conduct propaganda extolling those who have produced large quantities of useful goods and improved the quality of goods. At the same time, we should give close attention to paying due remuneration to those who have exerted effort in this regard.

The important experience gained in producing 3 August people's consumer goods is that guiding functionaries have fully provided material and technical conditions through close study and careful organization work. How briskly a mass struggle to produce daily necessities is waged depends chiefly on whether we correctly provide material and technical conditions to help the producing masses do as much work as possible. The struggle to produce 3 August people's consumer goods primarily involves mobilizing undiscovered reserves in broad sectors -- at plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms, and in the people's work teams working on the streets. Under circumstances in which matters concerning raw materials and production equipment should be settled through using reserves from beginning to end, this work will become successful only when guiding functionaries closely carry out the work by assiduously using their intellect and finding proper methods than they use their intellect and seek proper methods in other work.

In this regard, the work of the functionaries of the Mangyongdae and Pyongchon Districts is very instructive. In these districts, the functionaries displayed all unused by-products and waste materials from plants and enterprises, and had the producing masses, technicians, and skilled workers examine these by-products and waste materials and find, among them, items they could use. Thanks to such work, which has been carried out frequently, there has been virtually no unused by-products and waste materials in these districts.

At the same time, the work of grasping the necessary equipment, tools, instruments, and dies required by work teams, domestic teams, and domestic service workers producing daily necessities; of assigning the task of manufacturing these goods at plants and enterprises; and of having district direct sales stores sell these goods was carried out in these districts. The work of grasping the status of the utilization of equipment at plants and enterprises and the status of surplus tools and instruments and of transferring surplus items to units which required them was also carried out. This is a good method developed when functionaries, mingling with the masses, discussed questions and sought proper methods together with the people.

If functionaries use their intellect, seek proper methods, and carefully carry out organizational work, they can discover, mobilize, and use the reserves of raw materials, equipment, machines, and tools needed in the production of daily necessities. Functionaries in all cities, counties, and districts and relevant functionaries should smoothly provide material and technical conditions for the production of daily necessities by seeking proper methods through close study of the situation and organization of their work to meet the situation.

The work during the past year with regard to the production of 3 August people's consumer goods shows that the most important thing for responsible functionaries in cities, counties, and districts is to assume a role as masters who take responsibility for implementing party policies. Activities to produce 3 August people's consumer goods are carried out with cities, counties, and districts as units. The responsible functionaries of party, administrative, and economic agencies in cities, counties, and districts should correctly assume a role as masters in this work. Viewing districts in Pyongyang, which have advanced in this work, we can see that the responsible functionaries of party, administrative, and economic agencies in these districts have, without exception, grasped and carried out this work in a responsible manner. Today, our party wants all responsible functionaries in cities, counties, and districts to carry out this work in such a manner.

All responsible functionaries in cities, counties, and districts should deeply realize that the quantity of goods displayed at the direct sale stores in their own units is the yardstick of faithfulness to the party and people-mindedness and should struggle steadily and patiently. All reserves of strength, technology, and resources are found in the masses. Responsible functionaries should deeply mingle with the masses, exert efforts with them, and help functionaries and the producing masses fully and zealously display their gifts. Thus, they should carry out activities to produce 3 August people's consumer goods much more extensively, effectively, continuously, and briskly.

EDUCATION MINISTER CITED ON PROPOSED CAMPUS LAW

SK060845 Seoul YONHAP in English 0832 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, August 6 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Tuesday decided to enact a law that ensures peace on campuses and leads left-leaning radical students in the right direction. In a press conference, Education Minister Son Chae-sok said that now is the time to take note of the gravity of leftist activism in colleges and universities and take resolute measures to counter it. The proposed campus stabilization law is designed to eliminate elements that threaten campus autonomy and invigorate student guidance, Son said.

The basic direction of the proposed legislation is that an institutional device should be made to prevent the spread of leftist ideologies and the numerical increase of radical students and that even students of strongly leftist leanings should not be made criminal record holders through educational guidance. No matter how deeply involved students may be in campus disturbances and how deeply influenced they may be by the leftist ideologies, they will not be removed from school and face the prosecution's indictments if they show the possibility of being led on the right track and undergo the educational guidance to be provided by the proposed law, Son said.

The law, however, will tighten control of acts to deliberately fabricate and spread rumors that can cause chronic campus unrest, and to publish, possess and distribute printed matters that contain allegations by anti-state organizations, Son went on to say. The educational guidance will last for at least six months and will be provided at educational institutes under the managerial wing of the Educational Ministry. Students who will undergo the educational guidance will be selected before they may face trials. Under the proposed campus stabilization law, professors will never be dismissed or demoted and schools will never be closed down.

The law, whose sole purpose is to lead students in the right ideological direction, will contribute greatly to the nation's future development by thoroughly preventing the spread of leftist ideologies among students, which has emerged as a serious threat to the national stability, and ensuring the learning atmosphere for the absolute majority of students, Son said.

NKDP CONSIDERING 'CAMPUS AUTONOMY PROTECTION LAW'

SK060855 Seoul YONHAP in English 0838 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's main opposition New Korean Democratic Party (NKDP) is considering enacting a "campus autonomy protection law," in a bid to cope with the recent campus unrest. The NKDP's move is in response to the ruling Democratic Justice Party's plan to legislate the so-called "campus stabilization law."

The administration and the government party had consultations on the legislation aimed at ensuring peace and order at colleges and universities across the country. However, the opposition party clarified its firm position to deter the ruling camp's legislative move and its passage through the National Assembly.

The NKDP's projected "campus autonomy protection law" calls for the autonomous settlement of campus issues, and the exclusion of external interference in school affairs such as the appointment and dismissal of school administrators. The NKDP's law also includes the protection of activities of various student self-governing organizations and the professors council. The NKDP's plan was contained in a deliberation data on state affairs prepared Monday by its Policy Deliberation Committee.

KIM TAE-CHUNG, KIM YONG-SAM OPPOSE CAMPUS LAW

SK060932 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Aug 85 p 3

[From the "Central Tower" column]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam expressed serious concern with the plan of the government and the ruling camp to enact the campus stabilization law, and fully supported the decision of Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], to actively check the bill at the National Assembly. Kim Tae-chung said: Even a child knows the unjust nature of this proposed law, and opposition circles should not withhold opposition to the bill. He held that we should struggle by concentrating all strength on the NKDP. He also noted: The NKDP's boycotting of the National Assembly session will only result in conforming with the desire of the government and ruling camp. I called for struggle, going into the assembly, when the Korea-Japan treaty was to be ratified.

In the meantime, Kim Yong-sam said: "I think party president Yi's opinion is right, by all means, and the concrete method of struggle should be reviewed on the basis of forming a unified front between the NKDP and the Council for Promotion of Democracy." He also noted: Thus, remaining impassive with regard to this law means traveling the road leading to the ruin of the nation.

MINISTRY DISMISSES TEACHERS FOR 'VIOLENT' ARTICLES

SK031220 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Education has decided to dismiss 15 primary, middle, and high school teachers who contributed articles to a serial publication entitled MINJUNG KYOYUK [EDUCATION OF THE MASSES] (first issue) published in May by the Practical Literature Publishing Company, or who participated in a roundtable talk whose contents were carried in this publication. Furthermore, the ministry instructed each municipal or provincial Board of Education to dismiss them.

Upon receiving this instruction, calling on relevant schools to dismiss 10 teachers (6 teachers from public schools and 4 from private schools), the Seoul Board of Education (superintendent, Ku Pon-sok) arranged a meeting on 31 July at the Seoul Educational Institute, attended by Vice Superintendent Yi Chae-son, Director of School Affairs Yi Chun-hae, superintendents of relevant district Boards of Education, and principals of relevant schools. At this meeting, the Board of Education instructed each relevant public school to hand in a letter applying for a motion for disciplinary measures and other documents by 3 August, and instructed private schools to have the board of directors of each school dismiss relevant teachers and report on the results by 10 August. The Kyonggi, North Kyongsang, and South and North Chungchong Boards of Education are likely to take the same measure as taken by the Seoul Board of Education.

Authorities concerned in the Ministry of Education said: The Ministry of Education has decided to take due measures with regard to professors or university instructors who wrote articles or participated in the roundtable talk, and is therefore investigating the content of their remarks.

At the 31 July meeting, the Seoul Board of Education made the following comment on the articles of these teachers: They exercised a great effect on educational circles and society by writing such violent and instigating articles, which criticized the present educational system and actual education in a distorted manner. Therefore, it is proper to take such heavy disciplinary measures.

The Seoul Board of Education also cited regulations governing the duty of obedience of teachers, the ban on participation in political activities, and the ban on participation in mass movements contained in the National Public Servant Act, the Educational Act, the Educational Public Servant Act, and the Regulation on Service of Public Servants as a foundation for such heavy disciplinary measures.

The Seoul Board of Education plans to dismiss all teachers after holding a disciplinary committee session next week, when it will receive letters applying for a motion for disciplinary measures from each school. With the disclosure of these facts, teachers involved have been contacting the principals of each school. It is known that one teacher concerned handed in a letter of resignation on 1 August. Another teacher involved said that he would take joint action with other teachers concerned because the Ministry of Education's measure is unacceptable.

Meanwhile, other teachers said: It is unacceptable that the Ministry of Education decided in such a way after many months have passed, because the remarks or articles of the teachers concerned were based on such works as "Schools Have Died," written by (N. Reimer); "Education and Consciousness Raising," written by (P. Preiley); "Education and Cultural Colonialism," written by (M. Kanoy); and other books, which were allowed to be sold at bookstores.

The Practical Literature Publishing Company, which published the serial publication said: This publication was published after receipt of the certificate confirming the presentation of sample copies to the Ministry of Culture and Information, and is still on sale. It is incomprehensible that the Ministry of Education decided to take disciplinary measures against the teachers because of the content of this book.

Four More Involved

SK060124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education yesterday requested the punishments of four more people for their part in the controversy involving the "MINJUNG KYOYUK" magazine. The four are Kim Song-chae, 37, professor of Hansin University, Yi Kyu-hwan, 57, professor of Ewha Woman's University, Kim Taek-hyon, 32, lecturer of Songgyungwan University and Im Un-kyong, a coed of Seoul National University College of Education.

The Ministry earlier instructed the punishment of 15 teachers.

The four participated in a discussion session or contributed "controversial" articles to the magazine along with the 15 teachers, according to the ministry.

The ministry notified their schools of the contents of their remarks or their contributions and called for punitive actions against the four.

MINISTRY SEEKS TO BAN SALES OF EDUCATION MAGAZINE

SK051230 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Regarding the magazine MINJUNG KYOYUK which is now on sale in bookstores, as a pro-communist magazine, the Education Ministry has decided to ask ministries concerned to take the measure of banning sales of the magazines. Reporter Yi Pong-hui will give you an analysis of the magazine MINJUNG KYOYUK:

[Begin recording] Expressing great shock and concern over the fact that the magazine MINJUNG KYOYUK now on sale in bookstores, contains clearly radical, leftist-leaning lines and pro-communist substance, the Education Ministry has decided to ask ministries concerned to take the measure of banning sales of this magazine. Saying that it is quite shocking that most of the articles in the magazine MINJUNG KYOYUK were written by some teachers working in middle and high schools, and that it is causing great concern, one Education Ministry official explained that the magazine's view of education is based, as a whole, on Marxist educational philosophy in that it defines our established educational system as a system designed to execute and maintain the exploitation structure of the privileged.

According to the Education Ministry's analysis and evaluation of the content of the magazine, MINJUNG KYOYUK contains pro-communist sentiments of fully denying democratic ideology, whose main purpose is to ensure individuals dignity and a decent human life, by bringing into sharp relief the capitalist system as being only a system of confrontation and conflict between classes. As a result of such an analysis, MINJUNG KYOYUK not only regards the ideology of humanitarian education, or devotion to the welfare of all mankind the goal of our national education, as American-style universalism, and rejects it, but also denies the legitimacy of our nation and national history, and clearly follows radical, leftist-leaning lines by emphasizing the legitimacy of a society in which the masses are the centerpiece. While asserting that the workers, peasants, and urban poor have been alienated from education in schools since national liberation, MINJUNG KYOYUK stresses that the masses should destroy the present educational system in order to become the driving force in education and to establish an educational system for the masses. At the same time, MINJUNG KYOYUK is full of extreme hatred, self-righteousness, and agitation of terms of the methods of description employed in most of the articles contained in the publication. Totally ignoring the merits and underlying spirit of the capitalist system, the magazine intentionally and unilaterally denounces and attacks the present educational system and the ruling circles.

It has been reported that a handful of young teachers are involved in the publication of the magazine MINJUNG KYOYUK. However, the theory on mass education that they are talking about originates and is rooted in the concept of so-called arts of the masses and theory of liberation of the masses that began to surface in our society in the early 1980's. Explaining that the raising of leftist-oriented consciousness on the part of the teachers currently engaged in teaching the next generation is expected to spread and have a great effect if it is not nipped in the bud, the Education Ministry stressed that a fundamental measure should be taken to prevent ideological contamination by such magazines as MINJUNG KYOYUK. MINJUNG KYOYUK, a serial publication published for the first time in May by 15 middle and high school teachers, contains an excerpt of a roundtable talk, 5 theses, 10 poems and novels -- 31 articles altogether. [end recording]

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS

SK050040 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 4 Aug 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Uniform Dismissal"]

[Text] It has been reported that in connection with the contents of articles carried in a serial publication entitled MINJUNG KYOYUK (first issue) published in May, the Ministry of Education has decided to dismiss 15 primary, middle, and high school teachers who participated in a roundtable talk whose contents were carried in this publication or who contributed articles to this publication.

It has instructed each municipal or provincial Board of Education to dismiss them. Such measures by the authorities concerned may have a great effect on the autonomy and openness of education, the principles in administering educational affairs in connection with the appointment and dismissal of teachers, and the morale of teachers.

Many experts have pointed out that the present educational policy is not based on concrete principles. Even though the Educational Act stipulates that the superintendent of the Board of Education has a right to appoint or dismiss teachers, it seems to be a hasty decision that the Ministry of Education has decided to dismiss the teachers concerned and has instructed each Board of Education to dismiss them only because they criticized the reality of education or expressed negative views on government policy.

To discover a more efficient and better educational system, educational administrators must welcome and listen to what teachers criticize in connection with the realities of education. If the administrators discipline the teachers concerned only because their articles or remarks are antigovernment, this will leave a bad precedent in our will to make educational reforms, in the autonomy and openness of education, which the government is allegedly seeking, and in the reasonable appointment and dismissal of teachers, and it will demoralize teachers.

In disciplining the teachers concerned, the educational administrators should have cautiously decided the degree and scope of disciplinary measures and should have considered the various likely effects these disciplinary measures may cause. We think that the authorities concerned must study how the contents of the articles by the teachers concerned or their remarks deviated from the basic attitude of teachers and damaged the dignity of teachers, and that the disciplinary measures must be taken based upon the results of this investigation. We think that if the authorities concerned resort to a kill-or-cure method in dealing with this matter, this will cause harmful effects.

It would be excessive if the authorities concerned gave private schools administrative instructions which seem to infringe upon the independence of private schools, let alone public schools. Avoiding measures more than required, if possible, is the best way to deal with this matter.

9 STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR SUBVERSIVE PUBLICATIONS

SK060615 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Nine college students, who were involved in publishing such publications as FLAG and EWHA JOURNAL, have been arrested by the prosecution's office on charges of violating the national security law and the law on assembly and demonstration. The publications were used as materials for raising leftist consciousness of the student leaders of the Sammin Struggle Committee.

After finding that FLAG, published in the name of the Minju Hagu [democratic classmate] of the Seoul National University [SNU], and the EWHA JOURNAL, published in the name of the General Student Council of Ewha Woman's University were clearly procommunist publications, today, the Public Security Department of the General Prosecutor's Office arrested nine college students; seven SNU students, including Min Pyong-yol, senior of the SNU Social Department, who were involved in the publication of FLAG, and two college students who were involved in the Sammin Struggle Committee. The General Prosecutor's Office put on the wanted list 14 students of Ewha Woman's University, including O Mi-suk, student of the Social Department of Ewha Woman's University, who were involved in the publication of EWHA JOURNAL on the same charge.

Here is the report on the investigation by Pak Sun-yong, director of the Public Security Department of the General Prosecutor's Office:

[Begin recording] It has been disclosed that these publications were used as materials for the underground ideological study by those students of the Sammin Struggle Committee, who have been already arrested, and by some other students who have been awakened to leftist consciousness. Thus, judging that the campus, which should remain healthy, may be contaminated by leftist ideology, the procommunist sentiment of the student movement may deepen, and, ultimately, the free democratic system may be rejected, if the editions No 1 and No 2 of FLAG and the edition No 4 of EWEA JOURNAL — procommunist publications containing shocking contents — are ignored and allowed to circulate, a thorough investigation has been conducted. [end recording]

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST 'SEDITIONARY IDEOLOGIES'

SK041300 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 4 Aug 85 p 11

[Text] In an effort to prevent university students from being contaminated with seditious ideologies, the Ministry of Education decided, on 3 August, to have each university systematically hold special lectures on ideologies and general culture and improve the operation of university newspapers, effective from the upcoming second semester. The special lectures will deal mainly with subordination theory and left-leaning ideologies, with which some university students are infatuated, and will be conducted by each university's research institute on student life and other organizations.

Pointing out that a large number of university newspapers have mainly reported controversial issues within and outside the campuses, instead of contributing to the promotion of sound university culture, the Ministry of Education revealed that it will ensure university newspapers are operated in a healthy manner in an effort to make them university newspapers worthy of the name. In this regard, the Ministry of Education plans to decide upon specific measures at a nation-wide meeting of chief editors of university papers and at a seminar attended by professors of national ethics, which are to be held in August. The Ministry of Education also instructed each university to make efforts to promote a healthy institutional image by holding frequent sessions of dialogue with alumni and experts.

PREEMPTIVE STEPS SOUGHT ON STUDENT SUMMER CAMPS

SK060127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Major universities in Seoul and provincial cities are busy devising effective means to keep students activities from conducting their on-campus summer camps designed to sharpen their ideology indoctrination.

Some schools are actively studying plans to shut down their libraries or gates temporarily during this month to prevent radical students from holding any programs in violation of school regulations.

Other universities are reportedly considering requesting police forces to enter their campuses to preempt the students' ideology-oriented camps this summer.

Seoul National University reportedly decided to close its central library. It sent letters to parents of 100 student activists appealing for their help in student guidance.

The state-run university is also considering closing its main gate and calling police forces into the Kwanak campus to keep students from launching a summer camp. The university's student council is planning to conduct a "Kwanak camp" Aug. 12-15.

Korea University is grouping for ways to keep students from holding an on-campus camp titled, "Memorial program for the 40th anniversary of national liberation."

The private school sent a few professors to Mt. Sorak in Kangwon-do where radical students are holding a membership training program.

Kim Song-pok, the university's dean of student affairs, said, "We will do our best to keep students from pursuing any illegal activities in and outside the campus."

At Yonsei University, president An Se-hui canceled a plan to attend an international meeting of senior educators due to open in Chicago Sunday in order to block students from conducting a politically oriented camp.

An is reported to be planning to mete out stiff academic penalties against students who hold illegal on-campus programs.

Senior administrators at Songgyungwan, Tongguk and Ewha Woman's universities are also grouping for effective steps to preempt students' summer camps.

Cho Kon-sang, Songgyungwan's assistant dean of student affairs, said, "We are warning students that should they hold their summer camp, it may be inevitable for police forces to be called into the campus." He added, "We will make maximum efforts to encourage students to call off their camp plan voluntarily."

Students at Pusan National and other major provincial universities are planning their own camps, according to reports.

INDUSTRIES URGED TO STOP MASSIVE EMPLOYEE DISMISSAL

SK060115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of Labor Affairs Cho Chol-kwon yesterday called on industries to stop en masse dismissal of employees, which he said is "common" under the pretext of relieving financial difficulties.

In official letters sent to heads of five major economic organizations, representatives of 103 business groups and heads of 42 industrial complexes, Cho said that his ministry will conduct special labor supervision of industries dismissing their employees en masse.

The minister warned that the employers found to have violated labor regulations will face stern legal action.

The ministry will make public the worst cases of mass dismissal, Cho said.

The ministry urged employers who plan to dismiss more than 10 of their employees to report the dismissals to the ministry in advance, Cho said.

He noted that mass dismissals will create strains between labor and management as well as create social unrest.

It is immoral for employers to dismiss employees simply because they are now in a temporary business slump. In addition, such dismissals will not only impede the efforts to accumulate technology and increase productivity but also create labor disputes, he said.

He called on business owners to make all-out efforts to counter as much as possible reasons for dismissal by introducing a shift-work system or reducing the work hours for each employee.

The trend of employee dismissal, which started in textile, footwear and veneer board sectors, now has spread to the electronics field, which had been enjoying a good business, he noted.

Chao blamed employers for dismissing their employees under the pretext of reorganizing departments or reduction in the volume of work.

Meanwhile, the ministry said that an estimated 5,000 employees were dismissed from 10 major business groups in the first half of this year.

It is noticeable that senior officials accounted for relatively large portions of the dismissed employees, it said.

NKDP LAWMAKERS FORM FRATERNAL BODY 'CHONGMINHOE'

SK060205 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] Twelve lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] (NDP), who were elected for the first time in the Feb. 12 elections, formed a fraternal body in a meeting at a Seoul restaurant Saturday night.

They pledged in their inaugural gettogether that they would make joint efforts to renovate the atmosphere of their party.

Members of the body, called "Chongmin-hoe," said that they formed the fraternal group in order to further strengthen and develop their party, transcending factional interests.

Rep. Kim Chung-kil, 39 who was picked as the deputy of the body, told reporters, "The Chongmin-hoe will strive to further enhance the position of junior lawmakers within the party."

"It will also be a buffer zone to mediate the interests among all factions, thereby maximizing party's potential energy," Kim went on.

The members of the body included Yu Sung-hwan, Chang Ki-uk, Yi Kon-il, Sin Ki-ha, Choe Nak-to, Yi Chol, Kim Song-sik, Kang Sam-chae, Sim Wan-ku, Yi Yong-kwon, and Yi Chae-ok.

DEFENDANTS DENY SAMMINTU ROLE IN USIS SEIZURE

SK060135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] A key defendant in the May 23-26 seizure of the USIS library testified yesterday that the library building was chosen as the site of a sit-in in the belief that "the effect of a rally there would be far-reaching both at home and abroad."

Ham Un-kyong, president of the Sammin Struggle Committee at Seoul National University, said the USIS facility was one of several sites they had in mind for the sit-in "to extract an official America apology" for the alleged U.S. role in quelling the May 1980 civil disturbances in Kwangju.

They included KBS, the National Assembly, the head office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the U.S. Embassy.

"Finally, we chose the USIS library because it also was relatively easy to enter the building."

Answering questions from his lawyers during the trial at the Seoul District Criminal Court, the 21-year-old student claimed that some senior U.S. Embassy officials tried to shift the American responsibility for the Kwangju incident onto Korean military personnel during their talks inside the USIS library.

Ham was among 20 students on trial for seizing the U.S. facility.

They included Kim Min-sok, chairman of the National Federation of Students and also president of the Student Council at Seoul National University.

Of them, eight SNU students, including Ham and Kim, stood trial yesterday.

Although Kim did not participate in the occupation of the U.S. facility, he is accused of plotting the siege behind the scenes.

The trial which ended at 6:15 p.m. will be resumed this afternoon.

Ham and seven other SNU students told the court that they voluntarily withdrew from the USIS library for fear that North Korea might take advantage of the situation on the eve of the scheduled South-North Red Cross talks. The meeting was held in Seoul May 28-31.

They also contended that they believed any further attempt to obtain an apology from the U.S. side would be "meaningless" because of the "intransigence" shown by U.S. officials involved.

In response to a question by defense lawyer Pak Chan-chong, Kim claimed that the Sammin Struggle Committee is neither a nationwide organization of radical students nor the combat arm of the National Federation of Students as alleged by the prosecution.

The prosecution earlier accused key members of the Sammin committee of either plotting or participating in the seizure of the USIS library. Fifty-six alleged members of the committee were arrested in a crackdown in the wake of the USIS incident.

"The (Sammin) committee has no membership, nor does it have any subordinate structures," said Kim.

Kim also dismissed as "far-fetched" the prosecution's charges that the seizure of the USIS library was the work of the Sammin committee members.

"The committee is nothing but another name of special committees established in scores of universities or colleges nationwide. The committee are strictly devoted to conducting research work for the promotion of democracy," he insisted.

He said he learned about the scheme to occupy the USIS library on May 20 when he met Ham Un-kyong. Kim said, however, he did not conspire with him nor give any detailed directives over the seizure.

Of the 20 students indicted of their roles in the USIS incident, Han is the only person charged with violating the National Security Law.

During his meeting with Ham at the Student Hall of the Yonsei University on May 20, Kim said, he told Ham that the seizure of the U.S. facility, if conducted successfully, should continue until the U.S. government apologized for its alleged role in quelling the civil uprising in Kwangju.

Kim also alleged that plainclothesmen abducted him on April 14 near his home in an effort to prevent him from attending a protest rally scheduled for several days afterwards.

He said the rally was to protest the visit to the United States by President Chon Tu-hwan April 24-29.

On May 7, Kim said, he organized an antigovernment rally inside his school campus where members of the student council conducted an hour-long situation drama depicting the roles of the U.S. government and others responsible for the suppression of the civil disturbances in Kwangju.

Senior judge Yi Chae-hun, who heads a three-member panel trying the case, warned Kim against using that he termed "rule phrases" such as "the military dictatorship" and the "massacre in Kwangju" in his testimonies.

When lawyer Yi su-sang protested the warning, judge Yi ordered him out of the courtroom. The judge, however, withdrew the order shortly in the face of strong protests from other lawyers on hand.

UN INVITES SOUTH, NORTH TO ANNIVERSARY SESSION

SK060346 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 6 Aug 85 p 1

[By reporters Kim Tae-ung and Choe Pok-nim]

[Text] New York -- On 5 August a spokesman for the UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar disclosed that on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, the United Nations has extended formal invitations to the nonmember countries, such as South and North Korea, the Holy See, and Switzerland, so that they can make speeches at the UN General Assembly.

If South and North Korea accept the UN invitations and if President Chon Tu-hwan and Kim Il-song of North Korea participate in the General Assembly to deliver speeches at the 40th UN General Assembly, which opens in September, there is even the possibility that talks between the persons in the highest authority in South and North Korea -- talks which the ROK side has thus far proposed -- might be held in New York.

Joseph Sills, spokesman for the UN secretary general, disclosed that the preparatory committee for the 40th UN General Assembly has invited South and North Korea. He said that there has been no response from the North Korean side yet.

Spokesman Sills, added: If both South and North Korea accepts the UN invitations, it is not known whether or not the heads of state from the both sides might participate.

An official of the Holy See's mission to the United Nations said: The Holy See has already accepted the UN's invitation. It seems that Agostino Cardinal Casaroli, secretary of state of the Holy See -- the highest-ranking position next to the pope -- will participate in the General Assembly.

Erwin Hofer, first secretary of the Swiss mission to the United Nations, said: It is clear that neutral Switzerland will participate the UN General Assembly, but it has not yet been decided who will speak. He noted: The Government of Switzerland, which is adopting a collective leadership system, every year is represented alternatively by seven members of the Confederative Consultative Council -- the supreme ruling body -- by turns. This year President Kurt Furgle is representing the government.

PAPER COMMENTS ON NORTH-USSR FRIENDSHIP MONTH

SK040212 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Moscow-Pyongyang Relations"]

[Text] North Korea's relations with the Soviet Union have become conspicuously better since Pyongyang's Kim Il-song made a visit to Moscow in May, last year. In apparent recognition of improved relations, the Pyongyang regime has designated August "the month of friendship" between north Korea and the Soviet Union.

Radio Pyongyang said that various programs will be staged during the month to mark what it called the "indomitability" of the north Korean-Soviet friendship. Drawing our particular attention is the planned dedication of a "liberation tower" to eulogize the Soviet troops as "liberators" of Korea four decades ago.

Such conspicuous praise has been revived following more than two decades of its absence. Pyongyang had refrained from recounting the Soviets' role in their attempt to balance their approaches toward Moscow and Beijing. They had ventured the tightrope under the disguise of "Chuche" or self-reliance.

All signs indicate that the delegation of August for Pyongyang-Moscow fraternity is made not simply because this year marks the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule but because there are ample reasons for the north Korean Communists to do so.

The Kremlin has of late made known its intention to approve Kim's policy of making his son Chong-il his successor. Cooperative relations between north Korea and the Soviets have apparently grown, especially militarily. Moscow, despite its previous reluctance to provide north Korea with up-to-date weaponry, has recently supplied 14 of 16 MIG23 fighters to the north and a few dozens more are expected to arrive later. Our concern is that Pyongyang's possession of such aircraft will pose a major threat to the precarious peace existing on the divided peninsula.

The Soviets may have, for their part, found it increasingly important to keep Pyongyang closer to its side in rivalry with Beijing. The geographical position of north Korea may be meaning more to its military and political strategies in East Asia and the Pacific.

Pyongyang seems intent on using its move toward Moscow as a check against Beijing's approach toward south Korea. It also is certainly trying to arouse Washington's and Tokyo's concern about north Korea and lead them to approach it. The Pyongyang regime wants to enlist the Soviets in hindering Seoul's hosting of the 1988 Olympiad.

In the past four decades, Pyongyang has altered its balance between Moscow and Beijing at times for its expediency. It must be stressed that such gimmicks of Pyongyang, designed out of selfish and destructive motives, should never be allowed to undermine the cause of peace and stability in this part of the world.

FURTHER ON ACTIVITIES OF FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS

New Post Created

HK050900 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Rangoon, Aug 5 (AFP) — Burma's ruling party has endorsed a proposal to create a vice-chairmanship directly under its chairman Ne Win, the state-run press reported today.

Official newspapers said delegates attending the ongoing Fifth Congress of the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP), the country's only authorized political party, yesterday voted constitutional amendments creating the post, in effect the number two slot in the Burmese leadership.

The candidate for the post will be nominated by the party chairman and approved by the Central Committee, according to the amendments.

Burmese political observers say the move is designed to relieve the country's strongman, retired General Ne Win, of some of his daily tasks while enabling him to maintain his tight grip on key matters.

Mr Ne Win, 74, who took power in a 1962 coup, is almost certain to be re-elected party chairman despite earlier pledges that he would prepare his succession and frequent reports that he is ailing, observers say.

According to the reported amendments, the party vice-chairman would fill in for the chairman should that post fall vacant, pending an extraordinary meeting of the party Central Committee within thirty days to elect the country's new strongman.

There has been intense speculation as to whom General Ne Win would pick as his right-hand man but no unchallenged candidate has been singled out. The post's creation comes amid an ongoing purge of the 260-man Central Committee, elected at the party's last congress in 1981.

Official press reports said candidature lists for the party's new Central Committee had already been submitted to the week-long congress which opened on Friday.

Another amendment adopted yesterday said new party members must be Burmese citizens born of parents both citizens, although this would not affect those who had already gained membership, the reports said.

Burma has tightened its laws on citizenship lately, limiting eligibility for immigrants arrived in the country after World War II.

Meanwhile, "friendly greetings" from the Soviet and Czechoslovak Communist Parties were read yesterday at the congress session, reports said today. The messages from Moscow and one of its allies came shortly after Burma established de facto party-to-party relations with China, observers noted.

In May Mr Ne Win was for the first time received by Beijing leaders in his capacity as chairman of Burma's ruling party, they recalled. Rangoon has long maintained close ties with Beijing but relations have turned even warmer lately with China's termination of support to the Burmese Communist Party, the main armed insurgency facing the Burmese Government.

Ballots Cast

BK051347 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1300 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] continued for the 4th day at 0900 today in the conference hall of the Central Institute of Political Sciences in Mingaladon.

Present were U Ne Win, chairman of the BSPP Central Committee; U San Yu, president and State Council chairman; U Aye Ko, party general secretary and chairman of the party congress convening commission; delegates; and observers. This morning's session was chaired by Comrade M. Sinsar while Comrade Ye Myint officiated as secretary of the meeting.

Comrade Ye Myint first declared the session open, and Secretary U Win Maung announced the decision of the party congress delegates on the proposals to amend the party constitutional rules.

The meeting then endorsed the preliminary work done by the Central Committee regarding the amendment of Subsection A, Section 36 of the party Constitution. Later, U Sein Lwin, joint general secretary, reported the amendments to the procedural rules of the party Constitution which had already been approved by the party Central Committee. The meeting then put the report on record. This was followed by Secretary U Htwe Han reporting the amendments to the party manuals. The report was also put on record.

Later, U Aye Ko, chairman of the party congress convening commission, explained the rules and procedures to observe and the attitude to adopt by party congress delegates in electing the party Central Committee. Next, U Sein Lwin, chairman of the Election Supervisory Committee, explained the voting method.

Then party congress delegates and the party chairman, U Ne Win, cast their votes at the polling booth to elect members of the Central Committee.

Central Committee Elected

BK060644 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The fifth party congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] continued for the 5th day at 0900 today in the conference hall of the Central Institute of Political Science in Mingaladon. Present were U Ne Win, chairman of the BSPP; U San Yu, president and State Council chairman; U Aye Ko, party general secretary and chairman of the party congress convening commission; delegates; and observers.

This morning's session was chaired by Comrade Kyaw Din while Comrade Than Shwe officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The secretary of the meeting, Comrade Than Shwe, first declared the 5th day session open. Next, the names of 280 members elected to the Central Committee were read out by U Sein Lwin, chairman of the Election Supervisory Committee. The elected Central Committee members then took the oath of office.

The 5th day session ended at 0930 to enable the new Central Committee to hold its first meeting.

INDO-INDOCHINESE SOLIDARITY SEMINAR HELD

BK050741 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0439 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Aug (SPK) -- The second seminar on solidarity and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and India opened in Phnom Penh this morning. Taking part in the seminar, among others, were Dith Mouny, Cambodian deputy minister of foreign affairs and head of the Cambodian delegation; Vo Van Sung, assistant to the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs and head of the Vietnamese delegation; Thongsavat Bouphe, director of offices of the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs and head of the Lao delegation; and T.N. Kaul, director of the Indian center of study on Indochina and head of the Indian delegation. Representatives of the diplomatic missions to Cambodia were also present.

In his opening speech, Dith Mouny said that the seminar in Phnom Penh constitutes an encouragement for the Cambodian people and reflects the bonds of friendship between Cambodia and the delegations of Vietnam and Laos. He then expressed warm greetings to the Indian delegation and deeply thanked the Indian Center for Study on Indochina for its initiatives at the seminar, and the government and people of India for their consistent assistance to the PRK. His greetings were also addressed to the delegations from Vietnam and Laos, comrades in arms in the struggle against common enemies as well as the cause of the Cambodian people's rebirth. Dith Mouny went on: In conformity with the accord signed during the first seminar held in New Delhi in 1984, today we meet with each other again in order to exchange views and to find new measures for the promotion of understanding, cooperation, friendship, and solidarity for each country and for peace and regional stability. In the current world situation -- with U.S. imperialism intensifying its arms race and global counterrevolutionary activities to the detriment of other nations' independence and peace, and with Chinese expansionism-hegemonism, in close collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces of ASEAN, attempting to reinstall the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia, thus creating tension and instability, sabotaging the independence of the three Indochinese countries, and threatening peace in Asia -- our seminar bears a great significance for the safeguarding of the independence, peace, and security of the nations in the region and the whole world. I am convinced that, thanks to the exchanges of views at this seminar, the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and India will further strengthen and develop in the interest of the peoples of our four countries, Dith Mouny affirmed.

This morning, the participants heard speeches by the four delegations. The address of the Cambodian delegation dealt with the role of cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and India regarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia. That of the Lao delegation dealt with the identity of views of the three Indochinese countries and India in the Nonaligned Movement. The Vietnamese delegation talked about the solidarity and cooperation, fundamental and time-honored tenor of the relations between the three Indochinese countries and India, and the Indian delegation presented perspectives on security in Asia and the special relations between Southeast Asia and South Asia.

Hun Sen Receives Delegates

BK060633 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0448 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Aug (SPK) -- Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, received in Phnom Penh yesterday afternoon the delegations of Cambodia, India, Vietnam and Laos attending the seminar on solidarity and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and India.

The Cambodian delegation was led by Dith Mouny, deputy minister of foreign affairs; that of India by T.N. Kaul, director of the Indian Center of Study on Indochina; that of Vietnam by Vo Van Sung, assistant to the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs; and that of Laos by Thongsavat Bouppha, director of the Office of the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On this occasion, Chairman Hun Sen called the holding of the seminar an encouragement for the Cambodian people and a contribution to heightening the prestige of the PRK in the international arena.

In the face of the current situation, the Cambodian leader stressed, cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and India has proved to be indispensable, for the enemies of the revolution seek to split not only the close relations among the three Indochinese countries but also the relations of friendship existing between the three Indochinese countries and India and to suppress the recognition of the PRK by India, Hun Sen affirmed.

For his part, on behalf of the four delegations, T.N. Kaul affirmed that the current seminar is of historic significance showing that the situation in Cambodia is stable and that the PRK is the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people that countries in the world must recognize. He praised the time-honored relations of friendship and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and India, relations that according to him constitute an important factor for the preservation of peace, stability, and progress in this region and the world.

India, T.N. Kaul went on, highly appreciates the courage displayed by the three Indochinese countries in their struggle against the imperialists and foreign powers. India is proud to have linked its struggle with the three Indochinese countries for independence, freedom, and progress, for India itself struggled for a century to achieve independence, T.N. Kaul said.

CHEA SOTH: PARTY CONGRESS 'IN NEAR FUTURE'

BK020748 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] A meeting of party branch representatives was held at the office of the National Assembly on the morning of 1 August. Attending the meeting were 89 representatives of party branches attached to various central ministries and offices. Present in the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, and Comrade Chan Phin, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and secretary of the party Committee of Central Ministries and Offices.

In his opening speech, Comrade Chea Soth stressed: Implementing the resolutions of the fourth party congress, our people have striven to surmount all obstacles in the struggle to rebuild the country, thus successfully rebuilding it from heaps of ashes caused by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime into a beautiful one. Our people have gradually realized the solid and powerful state of the Cambodian revolution, become more confident in the party's leadership, and willingly and actively joined in the cause of national defense and reconstruction. At the same time, the party's statutes have been effectively implemented and the party's networks have been strengthened and expanded vigorously at all levels from central to local. The strategic alliance of our three Indochinese countries -- Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos -- has been constantly strengthened and developed thanks to our people's becoming well aware that PRK-SRV solidarity is the vital factor of the Cambodian revolution.

Comrade Chea Soth exhorted all participants to enhance their sense of responsibility toward the party by thoroughly examining and discussing all problems raised during the congress and paying particular attention to all tasks in their respective localities to draw experience from them as a preparation for the success of the forthcoming fifth party congress. At the same time, it is imperative to select outstanding comrades and send them to attend the fifth party congress, which will be held in the near future.

PROVINCES REPORT RETURN OF 'MISLED PERSONS'

Siem Reap Returnees

BK021350 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1147 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 2 -- One thousand three hundred and one misled people including 307 Polpotists reported themselves to the provincial authorities of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey in the first half of this year. This was stated by Kit Bunna, national assembly [NA] deputy of the province at the ninth NA session recently held in Phnom Penh. These returnees, Kit Bunna said, also gave up 400 assorted guns and a great quantity of ammunition. Notably in the last week of June along the province received 131 returnees, he added. All the returnees were granted full citizen right and they embarked on a new life with their families. Moreover they were assisted by local people and administration.

Kompong Thom Figures

BK040704 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 3 -- Five hundred and seventeen misled people reported themselves to the revolutionary administration at Kompong Thom Province bringing with them 130 guns in the first half of this year. Of these, 150 surrendered at Kompong Svay District and 137 at Santuk District.

Moreover, in the first 20 days of July, 70 persons broke the enemy ranks and returned to the revolutionary power, bringing along 28 guns and other military materials. The local administration and population have made favourable conditions for these returnees to settle down a new life with their families.

POLITICAL BUREAU PLANS CONSTRUCTION OF MONUMENTS

BK060748 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1259 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Aug (SPK) -- The Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee has just decided on the construction in Phnom Penh of two monuments commemorating Cambodian combatants and Vietnamese internationalist volunteers. The two monuments will be side by side in a place called "Friendship Plaza," the construction of which will continue until 1990. The present "monument to the dead" erected in 1980 and the "monument to the Vietnamese internationalist combatants" built last year are merely provisional buildings.

The Political Bureau also decided on the establishment of a committee for the construction of these two monuments with Chheng Phon, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of information and culture, as chairman and Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, and Ti Yav, architect and deputy minister of planning, as vice chairmen.

VODK ON STATE OF EMERGENCY IN PHNOM PENH

BK030236 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The Vietnamese radio in Phnom Penh declared a state of emergency on 29 July, appealing to Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops in Phnom Penh to heighten their vigilance and to be ready to defend the city so that Democratic Kampuchean guerrilla cannot stage their activities. This radio issued strict measures as follow:

1. Strictly control, search, and follow inhabitants in Phnom Penh.
2. Strictly control and search people leaving and entering Phnom Penh.
3. Curfew at night.

The declaration of the state of emergency by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors has clearly shown that they are afraid of and alarmed by the vigorous activities of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in and around Phnom Penh.

DK FORCES CLAIM ACTIVITIES NEAR PHNOM PENH

BK060650 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Our National Army and Guerrillas Continue To Fight Actively and Vigorously, in Accordance With Our Five Attack Tactics, Against the Vietnamese Aggressors in the Three Groups of Battlefield"]

[Text] In the current 7th rainy season, our national army and guerrillas are continuing to fight actively and vigorously, in accordance with our five attack tactics, against the Vietnamese aggressors in the three groups of battlefields. Since the beginning of July, bursts of gunfire against the Vietnamese aggressors made by our national army and guerrillas have been heard in many areas throughout the country, particularly in the interior of Cambodia, including the battlefields around Tonle Sap and the sectors near Phnom Penh. This has demoralized the Vietnamese aggressors even more seriously than in the 7th dry season. Our national army and guerrillas posted on all battlefields and in all areas throughout the country have continued to sweep up the Vietnamese forces; attack and liberate district towns, commune offices, townships, and large and small positions; cut off large and small strategic, transportation routes of the enemy; and ambush truck convoys of the Vietnamese aggressors.

In July, in the first group of battlefields or the battlefields around the Tonle Sap lake, we attacked Krakor District office and Kbal Trach commune office in Pursat Province, Chrey commune office in Battambang Province, Boeng Khna commune office in Pursat Province, O Sralau commune office in Battambang Province, Pralay commune office in Chikreng District of Siem Reap Province, and Kompong Thom Province, the swept the Vietnamese aggressors along the Sangke River, thus dispersing their political and military administration and economic bases for supplying the Vietnamese war of aggression and liberating many more villates and communes. We attacked a Vietnamese platoon position at Kbal Thnal in Baribo District of Kompong Chhnang Province, a battalion position at Don Kev Chas village in Puok District of Siem Reap Province, a platoon position at (Bieng) village in Chikreng District of Siem Reap Province, a position at O Sangke along Route 5, and Kansaom Ak railway station, destroying a large quantity of war material and smashing many Vietnamese forces.

Moreover, our national army and guerrillas ambushed and smashed many Vietnamese forces and cut off many stretches of the Phnom Penh-Battambang railroad.

In the second group of battlefields, that is the battlefields along the border, we have further attacked the Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed and liberated positions of the Vietnamese aggressors. For example, on 21 July, we attacked two Vietnamese platoon positions north and south of Hill 402 on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield, killing or wounding 19 Vietnamese soldiers. On 27 July, our forces attacked the Vietnamese platoon position at Prek Pika north of Paoy Chayeam, killing or wounding 31 Vietnamese soldiers. On 18 July, our forces attacked a Vietnamese platoon unit moving from Rung to Tuol Kei on the Pailin battlefield, killing or wounding 27 Vietnamese soldiers. On 8 and 9 July, our forces ambushed two groups of Vietnamese soldiers at O Tatoeng and moving westward from O Chrap on Samlot battlefield, killing or wounding 19.

Our forces have vigorously launched various other guerrillas activities against the Vietnamese aggressors. In the third group of battlefields or the battlefields in the interior of Cambodia, our national army and guerrillas have intensified thier attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors deep inside the interior of the country and opened many other battlefields. For example, we attacked Trapeang Chou in Thpong District of Kompong Speu Province and liberated 10 villages there. We attacked Phneah commune office in Samraong District of Takeo Province, Sre Cheng commune office in Chhuk District of Kampot Province, O Krasa commune office west of Sras Sar in Kampot Province, a platoon position at [words indistinct] Kampot town, a company position at Ta Pav in Thong Khmum district of Kompong Cham Province, a platoon position at Phum Khsach in Prek Prasap District of Kratie Province, and a platoon position at (Trang Ta Pung) in Phnum Srouch district of Kompong Speu Province.

On 30 July, we attacked Vat Ang township near Kompong Tram which is about 20 km from Phnom Penh. We also attacked Dei Sen and Roleang Kreul commune offices in Kompong Speu Province and liberated nine villages.

In sum, our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have attacked the Vietnamese aggressors with high sense of mastery and initiative and in accordance with our five attack tactics, thus plunging the Vietnamese aggressor troops in all areas into a state of great panic and desperation. In some areas, we launched activities near Phnom Penh, thus causing great alarm to the Vietnamese aggressor administration in Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese aggressors have thus imposed a night curfew in Phnom Penh. On 29 July, the Vietnamese radio in Phnom Penh openly declared a state of emergency in Phnom Penh. This clearly indicates that the Vietnamese aggressors have lost confidence in themselves. They have come to realize that they can never withstand our people's guerrilla war.

There are too many holes for them to plug. They have become more confused and have lost the initiative. The Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia is becoming more and more hopeless. Meanwhile, we are making greater advances. Encouraged by this favorable situation, our national army and guerrillas pledge to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators on all battlefields until our beloved Cambodian fatherland is totally liberated.

SIHANOUK ON KHMER ROUGE THREAT TO PHNOM PENH

HK060808 Hong Kong AFP in English 0707 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Beijing, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Cambodian resistance chief Prince Norodom Sihanouk has said that he awaits independent confirmation of Khmer Rouge claims that they were threatening Phnom Penh, the capital of the country's pro-Hanoi government. In a statement dated Sunday but reaching here today, the prince said the pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge had told him their army was "currently operating around Phnom Penh and now is a big threat to the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh and now is a big threat to the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh itself."

"It is true that the Khmer Rouge army is the most powerful of the armies of the tripartite coalition of Democratic Kampuchea and could worry somewhat the Vietnamese and their lackeys, the Heng Samrin group, in Cambodia," he said. But he added that confirmation of the reported Khmer Rouge threat to Phnom Penh was needed by "independent sources." Prince Sihanouk, president of the U.N. recognized Democratic Kampuchea coalition, said he had no other comment to make.

GENERAL TOUCHES ON COOPERATION AMONG CGDK ARMIES

BK050243 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Speaking to newsmen on 2 August, General Sak Sutsakhan, commander in chief of the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces, said that on the battlefields, the Armed Forces of the three CGDK factions operate independently, but always coordinated well. He added: Sometimes, the Vietnamese forces disguise themselves as forces of Democratic Kampuchea or other forces to attack another faction in an attempt to split the CGDK resistance forces. Referring to the diplomatic activities of the CGDK, he said: The CGDK has sent a joint delegation to Africa in an effort to seek more votes for Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations.

VODK CONDEMNS 'MANEUVERS' TO DIVIDE CGDK

BK030554 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Heighten Vigilance Against the Maneuvers of the Vietnamese and the Soviets in Their Attempt To Divide the CGDK"]

[Text] Every year, before the convening of the UN General Assembly, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices stage maneuvers and create various stories to weaken the CGDK's influence on the international scene and weaken the international forces assisting and supporting the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Concurrently, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices have waged various poisonous and dark maneuvers to split the CGDK in an attempt to destroy it so that they can steal Democratic Kampuchea's UN seat and include their lackeys and running dogs in the UN. This is a tricky maneuver that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices perform every year.

Although the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices have made very effort to divide the CGDK, we are more united in the framework of the CGDK. Since our CGDK was formed in June 1982, our three Cambodian parties have united well. We have understood better in our struggle against the Vietnamese on the battlefields and in the international arena.

On the Cambodian battlefield, the resistance forces of our three parties have cooperated closely and have waged a more vigorous struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This has defeated the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and bogged them down further on the Cambodian battlefield.

On the international scene, our three parties have staged common activities. We have sent mixed delegations to various friendly countries to inform world opinion of the true nature of the Vietnamese war of aggression and genocide in Cambodia and the situation of the Cambodian people's struggle. We have received much more sympathy, support, and assistance from the international community. Better cooperation among our three Cambodian parties on the battlefields as well as on the international scene has made our Cambodian people's struggle advance and develop further. Our Cambodian people have scored many more great victories over the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Our enemies -- particularly the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices -- are very angry with these great victories.

Therefore, they have made every effort to perform all maneuvers to destroy the solidarity of our tripartite resistance forces. They have staged their maneuvers to split our CGDK. They have created various stories to incite one party against the others in an attempt to make our tripartite resistance forces distrust one another. These maneuvers have been aimed at having the Vietnamese interfere in our internal affairs and destroy our CGDK.

Facing all forms of tricky maneuvers by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, it is necessary for our tripartite resistance forces and our entire Cambodian nation and people to heighten vigilance to resist and destroy these dark, poisonous schemes of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices. We have to strengthen the great national union of our entire people by considering national interests and the national liberation struggle for the defense of our sacred race.

Peace- and justice-loving forces throughout the world, which have firmly opposed the aggression and expansion of the Vietnamese and the Soviets, and which have assisted and supported the struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, have clearly realized the criminal maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their accomplices. These forces have clearly understood that it is necessary to continue to heighten their vigilance against the tricky maneuvers of the Vietnamese aggressors. Peace- and justice-loving forces in the world have acknowledged the necessity of destroying all Vietnamese maneuvers so that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will not be able to destroy the union of the three Cambodian parties, which have been the forces struggling against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefields. Experience has shown that all of this has obstructed all poisonous maneuvers of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices. Everybody has denounced and condemned these maneuvers.

Our Democratic Kampuchean side stands firmly on the principle of the great national union against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. In the future, we will continue to stand on this principle as clearly pointed out in the 6 July 1985 statement. Our Democratic Kampuchean side does not do anything affecting the great national union. It is determined to do everything for the cause of the great national union. This is the strong and unwavering position of the Democratic Kampuchean side because we have clearly realized that we cannot defeat the Vietnamese and we cannot defend and construct our country in the future unless we can forge the great national union.

INTERIM MEKONG COMMITTEE SESSION CONCLUDES

BK031024 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Vientiane, August 3 (OANA-KPL) -- The 21st session of the Interim Mekong Committee (IMC) which lasted since July 29 in the Lao capital was closed in the evening of August 2nd with satisfactory success. The 21st session underwent under the chairmanship of Dr. Somphavan Inthavong, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Interim Mekong Committee for 1985.

Attending the 21st session were delegations of the National Mekong Committees of Laos, Vietnam and Thailand, and representatives of 23 co-operating countries and 12 organisations and agencies.

Earlier in the morning of the same day, the attendees of the 21st session eyewitnessed the inauguration of the water quality laboratory financed by the Swedish Government through the IMC. In the afternoon of the same day the delegates also attended the handing over ceremony of the port loading equipments between the Governments of Holland and of Laos and visited the Hat Dok Keo seed multiplication centre which was financed by the EEC through the IMC.

Report Adopted

OW031609 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 3 -- The 21st plenary session of the Interim Mekong Committee closed in Vientiane Friday after four days' working. The session presided over by Dr. Somphavan Inthavong, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Interim Mekong Committee for 1985, was attended by delegations of the National Mekong Committees of Laos, Vietnam and Thailand, and representatives of 23 collaborative countries and 12 international organizations and agencies.

At the closing session, the participants adopted a report reaffirming the three member countries' consensus on planned projects on the main stream and tributaries of the Mekong River and highly appreciating broad cooperation between them and international organizations and countries which have given financial assistance to the planned projects with a view to exploiting the potentials of the Mekong River in service of production and daily life of the peoples sharing the river.

Delegates to the session were received in Vientiane the same day by Nouhak Phoumsavan, first vice-chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, who highlighted the success of the session and affirmed the Lao people's determinations to do their utmost to carry out the cooperation programs successfully.

PHOUN SIPASEUT'S VIEWS RELAYED TO THAI ENVOY

BK031220 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] On the morning of 3 August Soulivong Phasitthidet, LPDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, informed Nit Phibunsongkhram, special envoy of the Thai foreign minister, of the views of Phoun Sipaseut, LDPR minister of foreign affairs, on Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila's letter dated 23 July. On this occasion, Soulivong Phasitthidet also gave Nit Phibunsongkhram an aide memoire on the subject.

Somphong Faichampa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, was present at the meeting. Nit Phibunsongkhram returned home on the afternoon of the same day.

DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM VIENTIANE MEETINGS

BK050043 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] The Secretary of the National Energy Administration Praphat Premmani said Thailand, Laos and Vietnam reaffirmed their commitment to continue exploitation of the Mekong River. Praphat told reporters that the four-day meeting in Vientiane came off without any political incident.

He said the Interim Mekong Committee agreed to continue an exploration of a Pha Mong dam project and a discussion was also held on a fish breeding project in the Mekong River.

The development of Nikhom Lamnoi and Huai Mong water pumping for agricultural assistance was also being discussed.

The Mekong project, which had been disrupted in 1975 when the Khmer Rouge came to power in Kampuchea, was partly revived in 1978 with the setting up of the Interim Mekong Committee comprising Vietnam, Laos and Thailand. The committee session was attended by representatives of 23 countries and 12 international agencies involved in the Mekong projects. Praphat said that the next session will be held in Bangkok.

Returning with Praphat was the three-member Thai special envoy delegation who brought back the message from Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut for Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

"It is a small step towards future negotiations that will improve relations between Thailand and Laos," said Nit Phibunsongkhram, director-general of the International Organization Department.

However, Nit declined to reveal the details of the letter.

The visit followed repeated Laotian calls for a resumption of talks to thrash out the common problems between the two countries.

MATICHON ON RECENT TALKS WITH LAOS, LAO OPTIONS

BK051725 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 2 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Laos' Third Alternative"]

[Text] After about 1 year of estrangement following the dispute over the three border villages, Thailand and Laos have turned toward each other again. Thailand dispatched Nit Phibunsongkhram, director general of the International Organizations Department, as its envoy to meet the deputy Lao foreign minister and attend the 21st Interim Mekong Committee meeting in Vientiane.

From talks between Nit and Lao Deputy Foreign Ministers Khamphai Boupha and Soulivong Phasitthidet on 30 July, it appeared that it would not be easy for the two countries to mend their differences and restore their past fraternal ties. This is evident in their disagreement over how to settle the dispute over the three border villages -- the Lao side insisting on national level solution, the Thai side wanting to tackle it initially on the local level, feeling that local officials best understood the situation.

Problems between Thailand and Laos are not only limited to the dispute over the three border villages. During the meeting with Nit, the Lao side asked Thailand to lift the export ban on strategic goods to Laos. Laos greatly needs goods such as asphalt products for road repairs.

In Laos' view, the Thai export ban on strategic goods to Laos is an obstacle in reviving bilateral ties, which is why Laos asked Thailand to lift the ban. As for Thailand, it asked Laos to discontinue the constant slanders against its government and military leaders over the Lao radio. The letter of Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, delivered by Nit, asked Laos to discontinue this practice.

The border village dispute, slander against Thai leaders, and Thailand's export ban on strategic goods are symptoms demonstrating deep conflict between Thailand and Laos which will be very difficult to resolve as long as Laos dances to the Vietnamese tunes and as long as Thailand applies pressure upon Laos to show its displeasure in Lao actions.

Laos has long been thought of as a country in name only. History shows that it has had to either depend on Thailand or Vietnam; it has never been independent. It has to depend on Thailand or Vietnam; it does not have a third alternative. This theory is a challenge for Lao leaders to disprove. That is, can Laos assert its independence and be able to associate both with Thailand and Vietnam.-- and reap benefits from both?

VOFA ON SRV CRITICISM OF REPATRIATION PLAN

BK031422 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Who Is Really Responsible for the Indochinese Refugees?"]

[Text] After having learned of the proposed repatriation of Indochinese refugees from Thailand, Vietnam, alarmed by its own guilt and ill will, allegedly broadcast against Thailand about the untrue plot of sending Kampuchean saboteurs back to Kampuchea. In fact, Vietnam should have no concern with either Thai internal policy of the Indochinese refugee problem unless its leaders have attempted occupation and aggression upon its neighboring countries.

Due to its geographical location and humanitarian policy, Thailand is the first and most favorable country that troubled Indochinese people wish to seek asylum. The influx of nearly 1 million refugees and displaced persons, including illegal immigrants in 10 years time has created considerable burden for Thailand, which is still a small developing country. The generosity of Thailand as a neighboring and member country of the United Nations resulted not only in her financial burden but in its security problem as well. The exodus of Vietnamese, Laotians and Kampuchians from their communist-ruled countries could easily [be a] very risky question over undesirable and dangerous persons to the Thai side. However, caring more for humanity than any other factors, Thai authorities never push the refugees back to the hands of Vietnamese troops standing just across the border despite all the [words indistinct]. Perhaps, we share compare it with Vietnam's policy to rid its own people covertly and overtly by all ways and means. It is not so difficult to understand why Vietnam reacted against repatriation. Indeed, Vietnamese leaders are so often used to interfering in the internal affairs of neighboring countries or even employing acts of aggression as in the cases of Laos and Kampuchea. As for Thailand, we consider the Indochinese repatriation as our internal policy under Thai Government jurisdiction and, of course, out of Vietnamese control.

To make clearly known to narrow-minded Vietnamese leaders, we would like to explain furthermore that the repatriation of Indochinese refugees has been considered carefully and thoroughly by every authority concerned. And if for any reason, the last amount of about 30 Indochinese people who arrived illegally on the latest days would even also be taken into account.

Whoever [is] impartial should see some truth to this argument since more than half a million refugees have already been accepted since the Vietnamization of southern Vietnam in 1975 and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea in 1979. If the reality that the bearing of these refugees is beyond the capability of Thailand and the international community, it should not be mistaken to throw the responsibility to Thailand or anyone else. Certainly, Vietnam is the real and root cause of this troublesome problem.

Since South and North Vietnam became integrated into one nation in 1975, it has caused disorder and disputed stability all over Southeast Asia with the cooperation of its satellite governments in Indochina. Thailand as well as other free nations in the region, namely the ASEAN countries and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, have tried several means to solve these problems by calling to the attention of the world community to find peaceful solutions to end this terrible situation.

As the matter of fact, the cruelest repatriation the world had ever seen is the exile of millions of Vietnamese from their home country -- the ethnic Chinese in Vietnam. Later on the opposition and dissented Vietnamese have been forced to flee from the totalitarian regime followed by the orderly departure program which many international organizations have to take care of for fear of more losses and, even worse, death of thousands of refugees from unorganized and precarious escape. This is as a result of the move and really disgusting policy of Vietnam. What the Vietnamese leaders should realize and always adhere to is that Thailand has never wanted to interfere in any other country's affairs. As for the Indochinese, Thailand has tried to help and solve the problem which Vietnam created by consulting all the parties concerned consistent to the world's opinion, international law, and the United Nations Charter of which Vietnam is a member.

Vietnam leaders should not avoid the responsibility pertaining to the real cause for the Indochinese refugee problem.

7 DEAD IN JAIL RIOT OVER LENGTH OF SENTENCES

BK050851 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 5 Aug 85 p 1, 32

[Excerpts] The Government this morning sent in special action policemen to quell rioting prisoners in the Bang Khwang maximum security prison. At press time late this morning three out of six prison zones were reported under control after the policemen entered the area and ordered the rioting prisoners to strip to the waist and lie face down on the ground. The sound of gunfire was clearly heard from inside the prison and a police report said that seven prisoners had been killed, but it is feared that the figure may be higher.

At about 12:45 p.m. a large fire was started in Zone 2, followed five minutes later by the sound of heavy gunfire from rifles and automatic weapons from Zones 1, 2 and 3. At least 1,000 rounds were reported to have been fired. The authorities then called over the loudspeakers for the prisoners to put down their weapons.

The SWAT police team first entered Zone 4 at about 10:50 a.m. and succeeded in clearing the area by 11:00 a.m. The team then entered Zone 5 at about 11:20 a.m. before moving on to Zone 6. At about 12:20 the authorities announced that they had successfully cleared Zone 4, 5 and 6 and warned prisoners in Zones 1, 2 and 3 to stay put, saying that otherwise drastic action would be taken.

Interior Permanent Secretary Phisan Munlasatsathon went to the maximum security prison at about midnight and later held talks with police and prison officials at the operation centre to seek ways to stop the trouble. From midnight the situation was very quiet as the prison authorities ordered a blackout of the whole prison.

Deputy Interior Minister Chaliao Watcharaphuk went to the prison shortly after 8 a.m. and instructed officials to use firearms if necessary. About 10.20 a.m. fully armed SWAT and anti-riot unit of 50 arrived at the prison equipped with tear gas, shotguns and Israeli-made Uzi machine-guns. Chief Warden Sawat Sansoen announced through loudspeakers that any prisoner who escaped by climbing the prison wall would be shot by officials at the watch towers, and that policemen outside had been ordered to shoot to kill anyone who climbed over the wall. At 10.50 a.m. policemen and prison officials took 10 minutes to clear the prisoners in Zone 4 into their cell.

At 11.00 a.m. officials told prisoners in Zones 5 and 6 through loudspeakers to throw away their weapons and strip to the waist. They were told to put their hands on their head and lie face down on the ground. The announcement also said that police and prison officials would separate those who were involved in the riot into a different cell from the others who played a less active role in the protest.

At 11.20 a.m. the police and officials went into Zone 5 and at 11.30 a.m. Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek arrived at the prison. Upon Gen Athit's arrival, prisoners at Zone 6 attempted to start another fire but failed.

At the same time there was a report that death row prisoners of Zone 1 had started to protest as well and at 11.50 a.m. gun shots were heard. The prisoners had started to riot at about 10.30 a.m. yesterday to demand that the government commute their jail sentences. The prisoners were upset that the government had rejected a proposal that the sentences of prisoners be reduced on the occasion of the funeral of Queen Ramphai Phanni.

BURMESE COMMUNISTS BLAMED FOR ATTACK ON POLICE

BK060031 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Chiang Mai -- Police said yesterday that eight armed men who clashed with a Border Patrol Police [BPP] unit on Sunday morning were members of the Burmese Communist Party (BCP). Earlier it was thought that the men were Muser tribesmen. The two policemen killed in the battle were identified as Pol Capt Manun Chumthong and Mst-Sgt Prachuap Nopsuwan.

In a separate incident on Sunday, Thai rangers battled about 30 BCP guerillas near the border at Huai Ko in Mae Ai District. Casualties on both sides are still unknown. A BPP source said the guerrillas has sought refuge in Thailand from Burmese Government forces. The source also said members of the BCP were befriending Muser hilltribe people in six villages in Fang District because they wanted their support and a supply of food.

Elsewhere in the district police have been deployed to protect workers at a test rig drilling for oil situated close to the Mae Chai dam.

RADIO EXAMINES 'CONTRADICTIONS' WITHIN CGDK

BK051104 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Unattributed "Current Affairs Talk": "The Collapse of the CGDK Theatrical Troupe"]

[Text] Last week, Prince Sihanouk, president of the tripartite Cambodian coalition government, said that he would resign after nearly 40 of his soldiers were killed, many others captured and detained, and large quantities of his military equipment destroyed or taken away by the Pol Pot faction. Since becoming the president of the tripartite coalition government, this was the 3d or 4th time that Prince Sihanouk has threatened to step down. This time around, he firmly asserted that his decision to leave the coalition was irrevocable if the Pol Pot faction killed one more of his men. Four days later, it was his son, Prince Norodom Ranarith, who stated that he himself would also tender his resignation after his group was attacked by the Pol Pot faction. Norodom Ranarith also complained about the lack of cooperation from the Son Sann faction and declared that he would pack his bags if everything was not satisfactorily settled within 2 months.

Naturally, these are depressing pieces of news for those who are propping up and supporting the tripartite coalition government, especially China and Thailand. The Chinese and Thai authorities have for a long time wanted and urged the leaders of the three groups of Cambodian exiles to achieve solidarity and unification. However, the internal ranks of the tripartite coalition government have always been plagued with contradictions and dissension.

In the coalition, the Pol Pot faction, relying on its greater strength and Chinese support, has flagrantly abused its power and bullied the two other factions. Pol Pot troops have mounted countless attacks against Sihanouk's and Son Sann's forces, killing their soldiers and taking away their weapons and provisions received as foreign aid. Early last July, Prince Sihanouk once again angrily condemned Pol Pot and his followers in the presence of many Western journalists in Beijing as those who have lost all human characters and who act like Hitlerite thugs, always obsessed with the desire to usurp power.

The falling-out of the CGDK theatrical troupe, accentuated by Prince Sihanouk's and his son's threat of resignation, occurred at a noteworthy juncture. It came in the wake of the ASEAN foreign ministerial conference in Kuala Lumpur during which the participants heaped lavish praises on the close unity of the three factions in the Cambodian coalition government and even went as far as extolling the so-called real strength of this government. Another noteworthy fact is that the 40th UN General Assembly session will be held only a few months from now. The issue of Cambodia's seat in this international body will once again be brought up. This is why the Pol Pot backers, especially China and Thailand, are nervously worried about how to retain this seat for Pol Pot. They are afflicted with a great fear that the number of votes favoring their protege may not remain the same as in the previous years. There have been many factors and indications showing that the situation is not as favorable as they wish it to be, among which are the disunity, dissension, and even the danger of collapse of the tripartite coalition government.

What are the causes of this situation? They are numerous, but the most fundamental, most decisive one is the great, resounding victories won by the Cambodian people and Armed Forces during the recent dry season in which they wiped out 17 bases of the reactionary along the Cambodian-Thai border and put out of action a large enemy force of 13,000 men. The PRK's position and strength have greatly improved. The Cambodian people's revival and development are continuing steadily. All efforts of various hostile forces, especially China, the United States, and Thailand, to obstruct the PRK's advance have met with increasingly serious setbacks.

The contradictions and strife within the internal ranks of the tripartite coalition government have only proven what everyone has noticed since the day it was created by Beijing and Bangkok. What is worth mentioning is that those who still support the CGDK today do show that they are very naive indeed and that they have made an inexcusable political mistake. In fact, they have backed a ghost, a despicable force, and even worse, a group of persons who have committed genocide in Cambodia -- that is, the Pol Pot clique, the core of this tripartite coalition government.

FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH VISITS CSSR

For Czechoslovak media coverage of the visit of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to the CSSR see the Czechoslovak section of the 29 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PHAM VAN DONG VISITS HO CHI MINH CITY

OWO20705 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] In late July Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met and worked in the Thog Nhat Hall with more than 800 workers and cadres, who represented the more than 300,000 workers and civil servants and the trade union of Ho Chi Minh City. This was a prearranged meeting. On the morning of the first day of the At Suu [Year of the Ox] lunar new year, while paying a Tet visit to the city's workers and laborers, Chairman Pham Van Dong strongly recommended that everyone work assiduously and with high output, quality, and efficiency, and that he would meet them again in mid-year.

Over the past 6 months, the city's workers, laborers, and trade unions at all echelons have encouraged one another in striving to do a good job in implementing those recommendations so that they could have the honor to meet him again and report to him on their revolutionary action movement, the difficulties facing them, and their enthusiastic welcome of the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee on resolutely abolishing the bureaucratic subsidy-based system of management, and definitely shifting to socialist economic accounting and business transactions.

Also present at the cordial and significant working meeting were Comrades Mai Chi Tho, member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy secretary of the city party organization Central Committee; Phan Van Khai, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the city People's Committee; Pham The Duet, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee, vice president and concurrently secretary general of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; and many comrades in charge of central-level sectors in the city, comrade leaders of the party organizations, administration, the VFF, and mass organizations in Ho Chi Minh City.

During his talk with the delegates at the meeting, Chairman Pham Van Dong praised Ho Chi Minh City's working class and laboring people who, under the leadership of the city party organization, have always proved dynamic and flexible in transformation-building work; revamping and integrating production; expanding exports and imports; renovating economic management; launching many mass revolutionary movements in different domains; timely remedying shortcomings; removing the city's obstacles; and gaining many good experiences to contribute to formulating positions and policies of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers for the entire country. After recalling Ho Chi Minh City's position vis-a-vis the region, and the country as a whole, Chairman Pham Van Dong pointed out the tasks for the coming years of the city's working class, laboring people, and trade unions:

Thoroughly grasp the party line, promote the socialist right to collective mastery, simultaneously accelerate the three revolutions to stabilize the economy and social life and move them in the right direction, rapidly and at an increasingly faster pace, thereby meeting the city's needs in various aspects, and making many contributions to the country as a whole.

Chairman Pham Van Dong made a profound analysis of some of the basic contents in the eighth resolution of the CPV Central Committee on the issue of socialist economic accounting and business transactions, and pointed out that the worker, in his position of collective mastery and through his class nature, his work, and his life, can easily and clearly recognize that socialist economic accounting and business transactions, with planning as the central task, is the way to advance to socialism.

Chairman Pham Van Dong stressed the need to expand the system, and enhance the quality of socialist trade; strictly manage markets and prices; put commodities and money under state control; and get rid of the speculators and smugglers. Along with those tasks, it is necessary to revamp and promote production.

The chairman strongly recommended that the city party organization, administration, and trade union care for the material and cultural life of the workers and laboring people, and build in the city named after Uncle Ho a pure, wholesome way of life, and life pattern -- in the city's urban and suburban areas -- in which man lives in harmony with nature.

He pointed out the major policies and measures to achieve the objectives and accomplish the tasks in the coming years: Revamp the economy, and renovate the ecosocial management mechanism. He also pointed out the decisive policy of promoting the integrated mechanism of party leadership, people's mastery, and state management. He hoped that Ho Chi Minh City with a great advantage of successfully promoting many revolutionary movements in many grass-roots units, city wards, villages, precincts, districts, and in the entire city, will develop that strong point and launch larger, more extensive, and more vigorous revolutionary movements.

He wished the city party organization, working class, laboring people, and trade union plenty of vitality, energy, and socialist creativity. He hoped that each individual and the entire unit, each organization and the entire city, will grow further for the sake of the whole country and, along with the people countrywide, achieve their set objectives and accomplish their own tasks in order to be worthy of the great undertaking of our people.

Chairman Pham Van Dong pointed out: The impact of our joint work should not be merely limited to superficialities and formalism; instead, it must necessarily lead to concrete achievements, and the elimination of shortcomings in production and work, in the political and ideological consciousness of the working class and laboring people, in the trade union organizations and activities, in socialist emulation movements of the city. To that end, each unit, each organization should have its definite plan of action, objectives to attain through struggle, and combat plan.

All the delegates present at the working meeting with Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong, and comrade leaders of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Union, and of the city party organization and administration expressed their belief that the result of the working session will certainly bring about a new change for the better in the revolutionary movement, will speed up the successful accomplishment of all of the city's tasks and, for the immediate future, will help to do a good job in implementing the eighth resolution of the CPV Central Committee.

HA TUYEN STEPS UP PUBLIC SECURITY MEASURES

OWO31319 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] After reviewing the experiences gained in their national defense work during the first 6 months of 1985, the Ha Tuyen public security forces have stepped up the all-people's movement for the defense of national security in the new situation.

The public security forces of Dong Van, Yen Minh, Vi Xuyen, and Meo Vac Districts have assisted the party committees and administrations at all levels in motivating the masses to intensify their activities in maintaining public order and security. Public security combatants and provincial cadres in various sectors have gone to key border villages, and remained there along with the local people, to fight and promote production. They have also held meetings to explain the situation to thousands of compatriots to help them clearly perceive the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage against Vietnam. Realizing the situation, the local compatriots have actively mounted patrols to defend the border areas, arrested or repressed enemy lackeys, and uncovered and nabbed many spies and commandos.

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETES PRK DEFENSE CHIEF

BKO41334 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jun 85 p 1

["Text" of congratulatory message from SRV Defense Minister Senior General Van Tien Dung to PRK counterpart Bou Thang -- date of message not given]

[Text] "Esteemed Comrade Minister:

"On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the KPRAF's glorious traditional day, on behalf of the VPA generals, officers, noncommissioned officers, and combatants and in my own name, I would like to extend to you, Comrade Minister, and through you, to all KPRAF cadres and combatants my most cordial fraternal sentiments and warmest greetings. Growing up from the Issarak forces 34 years ago in the protracted, arduous revolutionary struggle, the KPRAF, together with the entire Cambodian people, closely united with the Vietnamese people and Army in the fight against the common enemy. Owing to this, they successively defeated the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and henchmen, thereby completely liberating their beloved fatherland. In January 1979, the KPRAF, shoulder to shoulder with the VPA, rose up together with the people throughout the country to smash the barbarous coercive machine of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, henchmen of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, thus saving the people from extermination and founding the PRK.

"Over the past 6 years, under the KPRP's correct leadership, the Cambodian people have achieved a miraculous revival, recorded many outstanding accomplishments in economic, cultural, and social restoration and development, and built and consolidated the people's democratic power throughout the country. The victories of the Cambodian people and Army in the recent 1984-85 dry season have in the main frustrated the scheme of sabotage and war-making of all reactionary forces inside and outside the country. They provided another proof of the KPRAF's constant growth and were also the victories of the special and close solidarity between the peoples and Armies of our two countries. On this occasion, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the warm sentiments that the Cambodian party, state, people, and Revolutionary Armed Forces have reserved for the Vietnamese people and Army in their revolutionary cause from the past to present.

"Under the CPV leadership and true to the Vietnam-Cambodia treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation, the Vietnamese people and Army always stay by the side of the Cambodian people and KPRAF and resolve to fulfill their internationalist duty. May the fraternal militant solidarity and traditional friendly relations between the peoples and Armed Forces of our two countries be further consolidated and successfully developed with each passing day. I wish you comrade minister the best of health and many successes in carrying out your heavy responsibilities. May I extend to you my respectful salutations."

TRUONG CHINH SENDS MESSAGE ON MEMORAL DAY

BK021408 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Jul 85

["Full text" of Chairman Truong Chinh's 26 July letter to war invalids and the families of fallen heroes on the occasion of the Disabled Veterans Day, 27 July]

[Text] Dear comrade wounded and sick soldiers, the families of fallen heroes, and those families having meritorious services with the revolution. On the occasion of Disabled Veterans and Fallen Heroes Day, the traditional anniversary of our people, I cordially extend to all comrade wounded and sick soldiers, to the families of fallen heroes, and to those families having meritorious services with the revolution nationwide the best regards of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers. Under the patriotic emulation movement initiated among the entire people to score achievements to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as well as other major anniversary celebrations during the year, many comrade wounded and sick soldiers, many families of fallen heroes, and many families having meritorious services with the revolution have upheld their glorious reputation, have shown their exemplary efforts to overcome difficulties, and have scored numerous achievements in productive labor and study while on public assignments, and in the building of a new life. With a profound sense of loyalty, our party, state, and people will eternally remember the meritorious deeds of and wholeheartedly care for those individuals and families who have contributed greatly to the nation's glorious revolutionary undertaking. On the occasion of this year's Disabled Veterans and Fallen Heroes Day, I sincerely wish all comrade wounded and sick soldiers, the families of fallen heroes, and those families having meritorious services with the revolution nationwide still-greater successes and progress, thus befitting the "model citizen" and "exemplary revolutionary family" titles awarded to you by esteemed Uncle Ho. I also avail myself of this opportunity to urge various sectors, echelons, localities, and mass organizations to heighten their sense of responsibility and scrupulously comply with all the party and state policies toward wounded and sick soldiers, the families of fallen heroes, and those families having meritorious services with the revolution, and toward the military rear support service as a whole. All public organs, mass organizations, enterprises, cooperatives, production collectives, units, hospitals, and schools must foster their strong points, quickly correct their shortcomings, overcome all negative phenomena, heighten vigilance, and constantly struggle to prevent the enemy and bad elements from abusing the name of disabled veterans to tarnish the common reputation of those having meritorious services with the revolution. They must meticulously implement all policies, ensure the observance of policy-related standards, uphold their sense of service toward wounded and sick soldiers, the families of fallen heroes, and those families having meritorious services with the revolution in order to contribute to scrupulously implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum and other resolutions of the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers.

My cordial salutation.

[Signed] Truong Chinh, Hanoi

AUSTRALIATRADE MINISTER ASKS JAPAN TO OPEN MARKET FURTHER

BK041306 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] The minister for trade, Mr Dawkins, has called on Japan to make further efforts to open its market to foreign goods, particularly agricultural products. In a statement released in Canberra, Mr Dawkins said he hoped that the Japanese Government would not regard last week's package of market opening measures as the end of the process. He said he hoped the government would continue to examine its performance in opening up its market.

Mr Dawkins described the Japanese measures affecting industrial products and services as concrete, but said he was disappointed with the measures affecting agricultural products. He said the practical consequences of the trade package as it affected agricultural products were not easy to measure. In particular, he noted that Tokyo had deferred discussion of quantitative restrictions on agricultural imports to the next round of the multilateral trade negotiations and called for a more positive response from Japan on this matter.

Mr Dawkins also said it would cause Australia serious concern if during the implementation of its market opening package over the next 3 years, Japan favored any particular major trading partner.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE ON DEFENSE, U.S. RESPONSE IN CONFLICT

HK060309 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 29 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] New Zealand must, for its own security, assume that in a regional disturbance "we in the South Pacific are on our own," the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, said at the weekend.

Given the nature of the ANZUS treaty, New Zealand defence planning could not possibly depend on an automatic United States response to any regional conflict, Mr Lange told the Wellington region Labour Party annual dinner on Saturday night. This was not a cause for undue alarm, he said. "By working together with other South Pacific nations, we should be able to meet any regional threat, without risking an escalation which would inevitably involve the superpowers."

It was only if ANZUS were seen as part of a global nuclear strategy that New Zealand could possibly be described, as failing to fulfill its responsibilities under the ANZUS treaty, he said.

The common interest of the alliance partners must be allowed to reassert itself, but a nuclear strategy for the defence of New Zealand was not part of the common interest, Mr Lange said.

He said there could be no doubt that New Zealand, Australia and the United States had a shared interest in the peaceful development of the South Pacific. New Zealand had willingly assumed its share, and more than its share, of the responsibility for that. He said that by meeting its responsibilities in the region, New Zealand met its responsibilities to ANZUS. It showed in a practical and realistic sense, that there was an alternative to nuclear weapons.

SINGAPOREGOH CHOK TONG DISCUSSES ECONOMY, FUTURE

BK051045 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Aug 85 p 16-17

["Text" of speech entitled "The Gordian Knot" by Goh Chok Tong, first deputy prime minister and minister of defense, to the Democratic Socialist Club of the National University of Singapore; at Kent Ridge on 1 August]

[Text] I want to discuss a subject that concerns you personally -- whether there is an upper limit to your prosperity. We can see problems building up. It is my duty to alert you. If we do not tackle them now, they will become Gordian Knots. As you know, Gordian Knots are intricate knots. There is no way to untie them.

This is not an academic discussion. The present economic slowdown shows how real the problem is.

For the first quarter of this year, our national income increased only slightly. In the second quarter, there was zero growth, perhaps even negative when the final figure is out. Overall, growth rate for the first half of this year was only 1.3 per cent. This is our worst performance since we became independent 20 years ago.

More alarming is the speed at which our growth fell. Growth was 10.1 per cent for the first quarter of 1984. It dropped to 9.2 per cent in the next quarter, then 8 per cent, 5.5 per cent, 2.7 per cent and zero per cent. This speed of descent reminds me of a parachutist jumping off an aeroplane and his parachute failing to open. If we cannot open our parachute in time, we will have a hard landing. We won't need a doctor then. We will need a mortician. He is an undertaker. We don't need statistics to tell us how scary it is to fall without a parachute. We can see the sharp drop in property prices.

Construction in the private sector has taken a hard knock. Several thousands of foreign construction workers have gone home. And along with them their purchasing power. That is why many hawkers stalls feel the pinch. That is why shops cry for customers. To make matters worse, our neighbours who are also hit by an economic slowdown are restraining their people from spending in Singapore.

Several companies have folded up. Many workers have lost their jobs, including graduates. I am afraid jobs will not be chasing you this year. You will have to search for them.

A leading local bank advertised for 10 officers. Close to 800 graduates rushed for the jobs. Even the Singapore Fire Brigade is being courted by graduates. The Public Service Commission told me that it had received 74 applications from graduates. This has never happened before.

During the 1980 general elections, I said that given the quality of the opposition parties, the loss of a single seat to the opposition would undermine investor confidence.

Mr Chiam (See Tong) and Mr (J.B.) Jeyaretnam scoffed at me, in and out of Parliament. There they were in Parliament and had investors' confidence been shaken? To be expected, they quoted me out of context. My context was the poor quality of the opposition parties and their candidates in the 1980 general elections. They also missed my point. My point was that investors would judge the political maturity of a country from the way the people vote.

If voters choose a weak candidate with character flaws over a carefully selected PAP [People's Action Party] candidate, then something must be seriously wrong. They must question the maturity of the electorate. Or conclude that the society contains an element of instability.

The opposition MPs laughed at me. I did not bother to put them right. I was waiting for the last laugh. Not that I was going to enjoy it.

Let me tell you that investment commitments in manufacturing for the first half of this year were only half of what we expected. This means fewer jobs in the future for you. This is not a laughing matter. There are many reasons for the slowdown which are not connected with politics. But election results do affect business confidence.

Investors do look at the political stability of a country. Of course, they look at many factors before they invest, like the costs of doing business. But political stability is the first thing they look at. They are not going to put up factories, offices and hotels if they are unsure about the long-term security of their investments. To them, a country is simply a platform for doing business. It must be firm and stable. They look beyond one election.

Take for example, the hotels under construction at Marina Centre. They take two to three years to plan, and another three to four years to complete. They may need a further 10 years to recover their capital.

Big investors must look at least 15 years ahead, or three or four general elections down the road. If there is the slightest doubt over a country's political stability within their investment time-frame, they will not sink in millions of dollars. Hotels and factories are immovable assets. They cannot be packed into suit-cases and whisked away when a country goes down.

Look what happened to property prices in Hong Kong in 1982 and 1983. Mrs Margaret Thatcher visited Beijing in September 1982. She could not come to an agreement with Mr Deng Xiaoping over the future of Hong Kong after 1997.

The property market collapsed overnight. You could buy a high-class office building for a song. Hong Kong does not revert to China until 1997, a good 15 years away. Yet, confidence immediately evaporated. Confidence was the foundation that held up the market. When it went, property prices tumbled. Now that the political future of Hong Kong has been settled, property prices have risen.

Beri (Business Environment Risk Investment), a California-based investment consultant company, compiled a Political Risk Index for countries of investment interests. It was noted a rising discontent in Singapore in its 1985 report. It has shaved a few points off our Political Risk Index. On a scale of 100, we were given 80 points in 1980 and 1981. This was before the loss of Anson. Now, it is down to 76.

Another international economic consultancy firm, Philips and Drew, also noted the doubts over the future political stability of Singapore. In its March 1985 study on exchange rates for countries in the Pacific region, it cited this as one of the reasons behind some erosion of confidence in the Singapore dollar.

People do look closely at our future political stability. Professor Chan Heng Chee confirmed this when I saw her two weeks ago. As you all know, she teaches you political science. She had met senior executives of a multi-national company in New York recently.

This company is here in Singapore. It has expansion plans but is holding them back. They are studying not only the new leaders, but the new generation of Singaporeans. In particular, they want to know whether the new-generation Singaporeans and the new leaders have the wherewithal in them to tackle difficult problems together.

It is not just the new-generation leaders who are under test. New-generation Singaporeans are also under test.

We are passing through a delicate period of our history. The whole country is a stage of transition. The political leadership is changing gear. The whole country is shifting gear. The younger electorate is pushing out the older voters in voting power. Conservative Asian values are being rolled back by liberal, Western values.

The economy is being restructured. Familiar places of work have become sunset industries. Woodworking, shipyards, simple assembly plants have to be replaced by high-tech industries and brain services.

Older workers are being retrenched. They cannot be easily retrained and refitted for the new high-tech industries.

On the other hand, the younger workers have high expectations. They are used to full employment and constant increases in wages. Are they prepared to lower their expectations to a more realistic level? Are they prepared to forgo wage increases, if necessary, in order to compete with Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea.

We are being put to the test now. Our productivity has not caught up with increases in wage costs. We have become less competitive. There is a recession. Can we tighten our belt and adjust to a leaner time? We may have to forgo wage increases for two or three years if things don't improve.

In brief, investors will watch us closely in the next few years. They want to see if the whole country can change gear smoothly. They want to see how we respond to the present economic crisis.

We have inherited the parliamentary system of democracy from the British. It is a fair system. It has worked for us, so far. But we must beware its one structural weakness. It does not have stabilisers, like a modern ship, to reduce the roll of the ship in rough waters. The stabilisers minimise the risks of the ship capsizing in a storm. The democratic system of government does not have a stabiliser to steady the ship against waves of popular demands that want to be satisfied immediately. That is why many governments elsewhere roll from left, every now and then. The absence of a stabiliser is a design fault of the democratic system.

Singapore is not like Japan where there are safe seats for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The rural seats are the strongholds of the LDP. They are the stabilisers of Japanese democracy. Some urban seats may change hands from one election to another. But there will always be enough constituencies to return the same mainstream political party to power. That is why Japan does not teeter and totter from one party to another.

In any country, there is always a core of citizens who will vote against the government for whatever reasons.

In Singapore, in the 1980 general elections, the PAP won 76 percent of the votes. 1980 was a good year for Singapore. Even in a good year, about 24 percent of the electorate voted against the government.

If we take the anti-establishment votes to be, say, 30 per cent, the fate of Singapore really rests on only 20 per cent of the voters -- 70 per cent less 50 per cent.

If there is a swing of only 20 per cent, there will be a new government. This is because most constituencies have similar electoral profile. A swing will affect all constituencies.

Let me elaborate. Only two constituencies do not have a large HDB [Housing Development Board] population -- Joo Chiat and Tanglin. The rest are either fully HDB estates or have a large HDB component.

All HDB constituencies have a representative mix of poorer and better-off Singaporeans. Each of them is a miniature Singapore.

The electorate may be persuaded by populist policies. If that happens, an upset general elections result is not to be ruled out. An electoral swing will be across the board. It will not be confined to only a few marginal seats.

I think the opposition parties understand the mechanics of democracy and the psychology of the voters. That is why they concentrate on fanning dissatisfaction instead of campaigning on alternative programmes and visions. That is why they have never told you the truth about Singapore's basic problems. That is why they have never supported the tough but necessary measures of the government.

I hope the day will never arrive when waiting for the general elections results is like watching the flipping of a coin. If that day arrives, then we have reached the upper limit of our prosperity.

Let me elaborate on the psychology of the voters. Let me explain this with the election results of past general elections.

In the 1968 general elections, only seven out of 58 seats were contested. The PAP received 84 per cent of the votes cast. There was a good reason for this. Only months before the general elections, the British had announced their intention to withdraw their armed forces from Singapore. Many of you may have forgotten, but there were thousands of British troops in Singapore employing thousands of Singaporeans. Unemployment then was more than 10 per cent.

More importantly, with their pull-out, Singapore would be as naked and defenceless as a new-born baby. Nobody other than the PAP dared take on the job of looking after Singapore. The population rallied behind the PAP.

After the shower was over, opposition parties sprung up in great numbers like mushrooms. In 1972, they contested 57 out of 65 seats. Among them was Mr. Jeyaretnam. Sixty-nine per cent, or more than two-thirds of the population supported the PAP.

In 1976, the support went up to 72 per cent. Note that South Vietnam had fallen into communist hands only one year earlier. Singaporeans signalled that they wanted a strong government.

In 1980, they increased their support to 76 per cent. Again, remember that the whole world, including Singapore, was rocked by the sharp increase in oil prices in 1979. Oil price in the spot market was jacked up from US\$19 per barrel to US\$40 per barrel.

1980 to 1984 were four of our best years in economic development. Never had HDB built so many flats in so short a time. Yet, never did the votes for the PAP fall so low -- 63 per cent compared with 76 per cent in 1980, and 84 per cent in 1968.

There are deep implications here for us. Does prolonged peace and prosperity contain the seed of its own destruction? Think about it.

Have we so quickly forgotten our painful birth and poverty years? Have we reached the peak of our political stability? Are we suffering a rich man's disease?

If every general elections from now on is like flipping a coin, then we have reached the upper limit of our prosperity. Whoever is in charge of Singapore in the future will have to solve two other problems -- land and water. These are not immediate problems. But if we don't attend to them now, it will be too late for a solution in 10 to 15 years' time.

Let me deal first with land.

I never realised how small Singapore was until I went down to Australia in 1979. I really felt small when I learnt that many farmers owned cattle farms bigger than the whole island of Singapore.

The HDB has built some 620,000 units of flats. The Minister for National Development told me that we only have enough land to build another 400,000 units of HDB flats. On paper, one million units of public housing should be sufficient to house all Singaporeans -- three persons to a flat, one million flats for three million people. In practice, homes will not be so neatly distributed. It is likely that some young Singaporeans then may have to buy their homes from the resale market.

There will be no new HDB flats to be sold at subsidised prices. Do you know what this means to you personally? It means that if you do not inherit a flat from your parents, you will have to buy one from the open market, possibly, at high prices. You will begin to feel the pressure of land shortage in eight to 10 years' time. You will have fewer choices of housing estates. Saturation point will be reached in about 15 years' time. After that, there is no more land for new towns.

I now move on to the next potential limit to growth -- the continued availability of sufficient water for the population. I believe a person can live without food for 40 days but he will die after four days without water.

Singaporeans happily assume that there will always be enough water for them. They will not be so happy if they know the full facts. We have two water agreements with the Johor government -- one signed in 1961, the other in 1962. The first water agreement provides for Singapore to draw water from Tebrau and Scudai rivers. The maximum dependable yield from this source is 138 million gallons per day. This water agreement will expire in 26 years' time. The second water agreement allows us to draw water from Johor River up to 250 million gallons per day. It will expire in 76 years' time. The potential upper limit to our water resources is, therefore, 250 million gallons per day, not 388 million gallons per day, as the first water agreement will expire within our life time.

We now use 190 million gallons of water per day. We have been increasing our water consumption at the rate of 10 million gallons per year. At this rate, we will reach the potential upper limit of 250 million gallons per day in six years' time. That is why we are always urging you to save water.

Let me summarise my main points.

We can see problems building up for ourselves. We can see the knots being tied. We are in a delicate stage of transition. It involves not just the political leadership, but the whole country. Our expectations have increased. Our values are changing.

It is not just the new-generation leaders who are on trial. The whole new generation of Singaporeans is on trial. Do we have the same courage, guts, foresight, tenacity and the sense of purpose as the older generation?

I do not accept that we have reached the upper limit of political stability. Neither do I accept the limits imposed on us by land and water. That they are finite resources we must accept. But we can work within these finite resources to maximise our prosperity.

The question which we the younger-generation Singaporeans will have to ask ourselves is this: Are we prepared to face up to tough problems together? If we are prepared, we have to swallow bitter medicine from time to time to protect ourselves against diseases. That is what our national servicemen do. They swallow bitter anti-malarial pills when they train in the jungle. If you are not prepared to swallow bitter medicine, then we live for today. Have a good time together for five, perhaps 10 years. And then take leave of Singapore.

The sensible thing for us to do is to recognise the tough problems ahead and cut our way through the Gordian knots. That is the only way to have a bright and secure future indefinitely.

I have been in politics for nearly nine years now. I now know what the Old Guards mean when they say politics is about the survival of a country and its people.

It is not just about ideals. It is also about jobs, homes and security. Our problem is not leadership transition. Our problem is whether a new generation of Singaporeans can overcome new challenges and secure for themselves a better life.

PAPER URGES CONFIDENCE IN ECONOMY, POLITICAL SYSTEM

BK031137 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Aug 85 p 18

[Editorial: "We Must Not Lose Confidence"]

[Text] The recent spate of bad news about the economy has given rise to a mood which has not been seen in Singapore for many years. In grappling with the reality of an economic downturn, Singaporeans have been going through a painful process of adjusting to the new circumstances. Retrenchments, bankruptcies and the generally poor business climate have eroded morale and sapped confidence somewhat. Obviously shaken by what has happened, some people are even starting to believe that we may have hit more than just a bad patch and that it is really the beginning of the end. And if some of the foreign reports of our economic difficulties are to be believed, we are supposed to have already started our slide down the slippery slope. While we cannot brush aside the serious economic problems confronting us at the moment, there is no basis for undue pessimism.

It may be understandable that in times of distress, people would focus on the dark side of things and ignore the more positive aspects but such a loss of confidence must be viewed with serious concern as it could well sow the seeds of a self-fulfilling prophecy.

If Singaporeans lack confidence in themselves, foreign investors would no doubt entertain second thoughts too. As it is, the changing political and social environment had led a reputable American risk assessment company to express arguably mild reservations about our stability. It is not really that easy a task to convince foreign investors to set up their businesses here. Even if they are convinced that they have a good chance of making profits by investing in Singapore, many of them would want to be reasonably sure that their money is safe for a good many years, at the very least. The importance of political and social stability cannot be underestimated. It should also not be forgotten that just as we are trying to attract foreign investments, so too are other developing countries. So far, we have had an extra edge over our competitors -- our stability. But if we should lose this advantage, heaven help us for when the foreign investors begin to have doubts, it could be the beginning of a downslide from which there is no comeback.

In responding to the challenges ahead, Singaporeans would do themselves a lot of good if they take stock of the present economic slowdown soberly and view it in perspective. There is little to be gained by an overly-pessimistic exaggeration of our difficulties. Confidence is a very fragile thing. It takes a long time to build up but it could dissipate very easily. Looking to the bright side, adversity can be turned to our advantage if we look upon the economic adjustment exercise as part of an inevitable cleansing process, out of which we would emerge leaner and stronger. For the moment, we have to bear with the pain of adjustment.

BATASAN TO DEFER DECISION ON REVIEWING U.S. TIES

HK060004 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa last night deferred consideration of a resolution calling for the creation of a special committee to examine and review the whole range of Philippine-American relations, after meeting stiff opposition from Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino, who threatened to resign as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs over the issue.

Tolentino said the proposed review is a function that properly belongs to his committee, and so the creation of a special committee for that purpose would be a reflection on his competence and those of his committee members. Tolentino made this statement while interpellating Member of Parliament Arturo Pacificador, who sponsored the resolution on the floor. The resolution was introduced by Pacificador and 12 other KBL solons in the wake of a move of the U.S. House of Representatives to alter the economic and military mix of the compensation package.

Tolentino supported the proposal to reexamine Philippine-American relations, saying that he had sought a reexamination of the agreement as early as 1955, when he filed a resolution to that effect in the now-defunct house of representatives.

AIR FORCE CHIEF ON MONITORING OF AQUINO PLANE

HK060443 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Major General Vicente Piccio Jr, Air Force chief, yesterday [5 August] disclosed an attempt by certain quarters to doctor the logbook relating to a Philippine Air Force scramble on August 21, 1983, in order to link it to the China Airlines flight carrying former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. Gen Piccio made the revelation in the wake of reports that a certain U.S. Embassy official is prepared to disclose information about the exclusion of U.S. servicemen from the two U.S.-Philippine communications stations that monitored flights into Philippine airspace on the day Aquino was assassinated at the Manila International Airport.

The Air Force chief said this latest disclosure is a hullabaloo about nothing because he has in his possession a copy of the U.S. Air Force logbook which mentioned the scrambling of aircraft to identify an unknown aircraft coming in from Hong Kong hours before the China Airlines flight arrived in Manila. Gen Piccio said he received a copy of the U.S. Air Force logbook from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs showing that the record of the logbook had been tampered with. U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth was the one who furnished the foreign office with the copy of the logbook.

U.S. Aid Sought in Case

HK050921 Hong Kong AFP in English 0847 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug 5 (AFP) -- Philippine Government prosecutors today said they would seek U.S. help in verifying a report that apparently supports their contention that a military conspiracy was behind opposition leader Benigno Aquino's murder. Chief Prosecutor Manuel Herrera told reporters he had prepared a letter asking the U.S. Embassy to help check if Philippine Air Force troopers had excluded U.S. servicemen from two jointly manned radar stations the day Mr Aquino was killed.

Former Senator Aquino, President Ferdinand Marcos's chief political foe, was shot dead at Manila airport on August 21, 1983 after returning from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States

The SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER, quoting U.S. servicemen, reported last month that Filipino troopers replaced Americans at the radar stations in a failed attempt to have Mr Aquino's plane intercepted and forced to land elsewhere. Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver and 25 others have been on trial since February for the alleged plot to murder Mr Aquino and a slain gangster, claimed by the military to be the politician's communist assassin. Justice Herrera said the letter, addressed to U.S. Ambassador to Manila Stephen Bosworth, was to be signed today by Justice Bernardo Fernandez, the national ombudsman who controls the prosecution in the Aquino case. Aids of Mr Fernandez could not confirm if he had signed the letter.

The U.S. Embassy, in response to a request from Lupino Lazaro, a private prosecutor in the Aquino case, offered Friday to furnish information to the Philippine Government on the alleged exclusion of U.S. servicemen. The offer comes at a time when the defense is preparing to rest its case and many trial watchers are predicting the acquittal of Gen. Ver. Mr Lazaro yesterday told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the information from the U.S. Embassy would surely seal the conviction of Gen Ver. Mr Lazaro said in a letter to Ambassador Bosworth last July 11 that he had received "substantial reports" that U.S. servicemen had been excluded from at least two joint radar stations on August 21, 1983. Mr Lazaro asked for documents on the alleged exclusion. The Philippine Air Force chief immediately denied the report.

U.S. Embassy political counsellor Scott Halford, in a letter to Mr Lazaro Friday, said the mission had information "relating to knowledge by U.S. Air Force personnel concerning activities at Wallace and Villamor air stations on August 21, 1983." The official did not specify the information but said it "might be of interest" to the Aquino case trial court. He stressed that the embassy was prepared to deliver it only to the proper Philippine Government agency. Mr Lazaro is a private prosecutor in the Aquino case and counsel of the family of alleged assassin Rolando Galman, whom the prosecutors consider a murdered scapegoat in the plot to kill Mr Aquino.

In brief testimonies today, two National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) experts were presented by the defense to cast doubt on the prosecution's contention that Mr Aquino was probably shot with a .45 or .38 cal pistol. The defense says Mr Aquino was shot with a .357 magnum revolver. The prosecution, adopting a fact-finding board's report, says bullet fragments from Mr Aquino's head are "more consistent" with the two other calibers.

NBI forensic chemist Leonora Vallado said she found that the fragments' constituents of lead, antimony and copper were different from those of specimen .45 or .38 cal bullets, but she did not say how they compared with the .357 bullet's composition. NBI chief crime photographer Jacinto Bartolome said a copper jacket said to have exited through Mr Aquino's chin and presented as prosecution evidence had split into three pieces and bent into a different shape since he took a picture of it soon after the assassination.

OPPOSITION CLAIMS EVIDENCE FROM U.S. FOR IMPEACHMENT

HK060832 Hong Kong AFP in English 0737 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug 6 (AFP) -- The Philippine opposition said here today that it had gathered documentary evidence to mount impeachment proceedings against President Ferdinand Marcos. Opposition M.P. Homobono Adaza told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that impeachment proceedings against Mr Marcos would be filed before Friday since documentary evidence to prosecute the president for "economic sabotage" had been obtained Monday from the United States. The opposition campaign for impeachment was sparked by published reports that Mr Marcos and several prominent Filipinos purchased multi-million dollar properties abroad.

Mr Adaza, one of the 53 M.P.'s who had earlier signed an impeachment resolution, said their evidence, which included U.S. court pleadings and real-estate documents from the United States, had already been entrusted to a group of lawyers. He refused to disclose the evidence and said it would be revealed once the impeachment charges were filed in parliament. Mr Adaza, meanwhile, noted an "apparent presidential plot" to pressure opposition M.P.'s into not filing the impeachment resolution. He said that members of the fuling New Society Movement (KBL) had threatened to expel opposition M.P.'s who signed the impeachment resolution on grounds that M.P.'s who "participate in baseless impeachment measures" were liable to expulsion from parliament.

Mr Marcos has reacted sharply to the impeachment moves and has threatened to dissolve parliament even though the measure seems doomed to defeat at the hands of the KBL parliamentary majority. Impeachment procedure is complicated. Once drafted and signed by at least one-fifth of parliament's members -- now totally 180 following the appointment of sectoral representatives last week -- the impeachment resolution goes to the parliamentary committee on justice, human rights and good government.

If this committee finds "evidence of probable cause," the resolution becomes impeachment charges and moves into the voting state. A two-thirds vote of the M.P.'s sitting in plenary session is needed to convict the president. The opposition controls only about a third of parliament's seats.

"They (KBL M.P.'s) can do their worst but we will do our best," said Mr Adaza, anticipating possible moves by KBL to stop the impeachment proceedings. He noted that the parliamentary committee on justice, human rights and good government was dominated by the KBL.

Meanwhile, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) quoted Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza as saying that an impeachment charge against Mr Marcos "instantly alters the national political climate and affects the effectiveness of the presidency in the conduct of foreign affairs." Mr Mendoza, chairman of the committee that will handle the impeachment proceedings, said impeachment should be implemented only the the "clearest cases" of culpable violation of the Constitution, PNA said. The minister was ordered by the president to investigate the alleged U.S. holdings of the prominent Filipinos implicated in the property scandal. Mr Mandoza has asked all of them, except Mr and Mrs Marcos, to explain their side.

ELECTIONS COMMISSION SAID READY FOR SPECIAL PLEBISCITE

HK060425 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0000 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] is prepared for the coming special election, if it will ever be pushed through. Comelec Chairman Victoriano Savellano issued the statement in an interview with MBS [Maharlika Broadcasting System] radio (?newsmen). Reacting to an opposition criticism of the continuing registration of voters, Savellano explained that the decision on the matter lies with the Batasan. He said a law is yet to be legislated for the registration of voters.

MORE TROOPS SENT FOR NEGROS COUNTERINSURGENCY DRIVE

HK051507 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Aug 85 p 13

[Text] Worried over the deteriorating peace and order situation in the sugar-rich province of Negros Occidental, President Marcos yesterday dispatched the Philippine Army's 31st Infantry Battalion to restore stability.

To boost the counterinsurgency drive in Negros, President Marcos also promised that "there will be development there soon," which will contribute to the overall effort to bring back normalcy. The President also disclosed that the political and military leadership in Negros is now being reorganized to further insure stability. "We have reformed the entire set-up. We have retrained some of the negligent officers," Marcos stressed.

He said that "subversive activities in Negros have intensified when the New People's Army exploited the propaganda mileage resulting from the crisis that threatened the whole sugar industry when sugar prices went down from 20 cents per pound to only three cents, its current price in the world market." The President also admitted that this enabled the NPA and its political arm, the National Democratic Front, to wage a propaganda campaign in Negros which resulted in making the province "a very rich area for propagandists." The situation even had Bacolod embattled although there have been no attacks there.

However, the President said the situation will brighten up because of the efforts of the sugar planters themselves who have banded together to help government efforts to fight insurgency. The President said the sugar planters have realized that it is in their best interest to help the government pursue its counterinsurgency campaign. To insure their own protection, the President said, the sugarcane planters stopped paying "insurance to NPA, for they realized there was no way of doing that. So now they are fighting them."

COMMUNISTS SAID TO BE PLANNING BICOL PLENUM

HK051445 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 5 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[By Daniel Florida]

[Text] The military may have to mount an offensive, including massive surveillance and blocking operations, in Bicol in the face of a reported plan of the communist leadership to hold a plenum or general conference there. Camp Aguinaldo authorities yesterday said top leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its New People's Army are expected to hold the plenum sometime between now and December somewhere in the central-western part of Camarines Sur.

The sources expressed belief that among the matters to be discussed in the CPP-NPA plenum are the options that the insurgents may avail themselves of should there be a snap presidential election before the year ends or early next year. They offered the theory that aside from assessing the insurgency movement's gains and losses in the past and reviewing its program for the coming years, the CPP-NPA leaders would also discuss the plan to participate surreptitiously in next year's local elections in certain parts of the country.

In this connection, it is also expected that the CPP-NPA leaders would map out another plan in anticipation of the possibility of a snap presidential election being held soon, the sources said. They told the TIMES JOURNAL that the communist movement may have to come up with such a second plan, specially now that President Marcos has made it known that he might seek an early mandate before his term ends in 1987, should "the opposition show signs of succeeding" in derailing the government's economic recovery program and anti-insurgency drive. "To be sure, the plenum will also firm up the movement's plan to terrorize the polls, whether these be snap presidential or regular local elections, because it believes in seizing political power through violence," said one of the sources.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile last month broke the lid off the alleged CPP-NPA plan to participate in the local elections, saying that the movement leadership had hatched the plan sometime ago during an earlier CPP-NPA meeting also in Bicol. That meeting, according to Enrile, was infiltrated by a government agent who later reported to the defense ministry that the CPP-NPA planned to:

-- Field its own candidates for mayor and other elective positions in towns where many communities are supposedly under the insurgents' influence.

-- Support candidates of political parties which are sympathetic to the communist movement and with which the CPP-NPA has forged tactical alliance.

A source said Bicol has apparently become an "ideal site" for CPP-NPA conferences, "because of the region's accessibility in terms of distance from the bases of operations of the communist movement in other parts of the country."

VALENCIA ON U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD BASES RENTALS

HK060635 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 6 Aug 85

["Anaysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] Prime Minister [as heard] Jose Rono, the majority floor leader and other members of the opposition are in a huddle to find out how a [word indistinct] commission can be passed without too much debate, considering that in the light of the needs of the national interest, such a review has become mandatory. I recall a committee of the Congress of the United States -- the lower house -- decided to cut the military appropriation contained in the rental for Philippines bases corresponding to the year 1986.

Ultimately the Senate of the United States did not agree, and a compromise was passed giving the Philippines \$180 million, of which (\$50) million will go to military aid and (\$20) million additional for military supplies and equipment, by reducing the original appropriation by President Reagan of \$100 million. But then the entire amount was cut by something like \$30 million, so there is nothing to discuss about that.

What we are trying to avoid by a review of our bases agreement with the United States is a repetition of the insults that go with passing a bill to pay the rentals for the use of the bases of the Philippines by American naval and air corps, (as well it is).

President Marcos, in a very recent interview with American television, the American bases stationed in the Philippines for the protection of the ASEAN countries and for the enhancement of universal peace, we, the Filipinos, are not prepared to pay with insults by the United States congress or by the Americans, especially the American press, as an additional bonus in addition to the money that they are going to throw in our faces. Our concept of rentals is that the fellow who is staying there pays the money on time, according to agreement and with a certain degree of [words indistinct].

As some members of the lower house of the American Congress would have it, particularly Stephen Solarz who is the darling of many opposition people in the Philippines, they will pay the rentals. Why not? But they will pay only provided that it's called aid, so maybe the Philippines will accept insults but we will allow the American people to dictate to Filipinos on what to do with the money, what to do with themselves. This, according to President Marcos and many leaders of the opposition and the ruling KBL can no longer be tolerated.

The majority of the Filipino people, given the opportunity, would rather that the United States stop paying for the use of the military bases if they could only avoid the insults and (try hard) to treat us as a sovereign independent country. After all, if America cannot treat us as an independent country, who will? When these Americans supposedly gave us independence in 1946, the Americans continued to treat us like a colony or some slave [word indistinct]. I'm afraid that the people of Southeast Asia, particularly ASEAN, will think 10 times before allowing insults by the Americans. Let us not forget that there is a struggle to win the hearts and minds of the peoples of Asia, when militant [words indistinct] are giving up the fight by acting like a bully (for) someone they call friend.

U.S., JAPAN WANT SPECIAL ECONOMIC PRIVILEGES

HK051005 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 31 Jul 85 p 7

[By Maria Rosa Ocampo]

[Text] The Americans want to revive the discredited "parity rights". And the Japanese, not to be outdone, want to enjoy, too, business privileges reserved by the Constitution to Filipinos. Official sources said the governments of the two countries are again exerting pressures on the beleaguered Marcos government to provide their citizens "national treatment" when doing business here.

"National treatment" means that their citizens will be allowed to enjoy the same privileges given to Filipinos regarding ownership of business enterprises, ownership of land and exploitation of natural resources. The sources said a debate is now going on in the government over the US and Japanese government's wish.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry is backing the foreigners; the National Economic and Development Authority is opposed. The Americans, it will be recalled, enjoyed the same business privileges as Filipinos from the time of independence until the expiration of the Laurel-Langley agreement in 1974. The grant of "parity rights" required amending the Constitution. The American government threatened to stop helping the country in post-war reconstruction unless the demand was granted.

The same sources also told MALAYA that while the government has consistently refused to liberalize investment policies to this extent, a Cabinet sub-committee is now studying some areas where national treatment can be extended to foreigners. Sources added it is not surprising if the government finally buckles under pressure from US and Japan, its primary creditors and sources of funding and trade assistance.

Another factor favorable to US and Japan is the Philippines' heavy need for capital investments to spur its sputtering economy. Any national treatment policy would be a long-term measure, from ten to 20 years, requiring the revision of existing investment treaty negotiations with other countries, sources added. It might also need another revision of the Constitution.

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